

FELL MILES TO DEATH.

**Aeronauts While Experimenting
With a Dirigible Balloon Meet
an Awful Fate in France.**

PARIS, Oct. 13.—De Bradsky, the aeronaut, and a companion were killed by falling from a dirigible balloon today.

The balloon started from the aero station at Vauquard, a suburb of this city, at 7:55 A. M., on a trial trip.

After preliminary maneuvers with a rope attachment, De Bradsky released the balloon and proceeded southward at a height of 300 or 400 feet. The propellers of the machine appeared to work well.

The rudder, however, was not quite as successful.

At about 9:30 the balloon had returned to above the point of departure, and then it gradually mounted higher and higher until it disappeared in the clouds.

About 9:30, when the balloon was above St. Ans, near St. Denis, about five and a half miles from the center of the city, the ropes attaching the car to the balloon broke from some unknown cause and the car, with its occupants, De Bradsky and Morin, was dashed to the ground and the aeronauts met instant death.

The balloon itself disappeared in the clouds.

AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED GRAVES HAVE BEEN ROBBED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 13.—Four dead bodies were found today, tied in sacks, in Georgia street, and in the rear of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. The bodies were identified as those of Mrs. Johanna Stilz, stolen from the Ebenezer Cemetery; Mrs. Glendale Gates, stolen from Anderson Cemetery; Wallace Johnson, stolen from Ebenezer Cemetery, and Miss Catherine Doering, stolen from the German Catholic Cemetery.

The City Dispensary ambulance was called and the bodies were sent to the Morgue.

The finding of the bodies is supposed to be due to the efforts of detectives who for several days have been so

liciting physicians not connected with any of the colleges to use their influence in having the stolen bodies returned to their relatives.

Seventeen persons are now under arrest for grave robbing. The list includes nine negroes, three white doctors, one colored undertaker, a proprietor of a cemetery, two night watchmen at a cemetery and a day watchman.

It is supposed that at least one hundred graves have been despoiled within the last three months. Rufus Cantrell, colored, is the confessed leader of the gang.

Judge Alford, in his instructions to the Grand Jury today, told them to go to the bottom of the charge and punish every man for his part in it, regardless of his prominence.

GREAT STREET CAR STRIKE IN SOUTH IS AT AN END.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 13.—Although no arrangement was reached last night to give the company the opportunity to reject any man they desired, a number of the men signed the application and took out cars but others refused and the Union issued an order that no more cars be manned until the question was settled.

However, after a conference between the officials of the carmen's organization and the company's representatives the matter was disposed of, the applications being withdrawn, and the men were ordered to take out the cars, though it will be impossible on account of the conditions of the track and wires, to immediately resume the full service.

REPORT OF INCREASE FOR THE MINERS HAS BEEN DENIED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Later, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Truesdale called at Mr. Morgan's office and remained in conference with him for a short time. When seen both again positively declined to make any statement as to the conference. P. A. B. Widener also called on Mr. Morgan.

Later this afternoon it was stated at the office of Chairman Thomas that there was no statement to be made in regard to the conference of the coal operators in the Erie office today, not

withstanding the intimation earlier in the day that a statement might be made.

The report that Mr. Morgan had assured Secretary of War Root that the miners should receive a ten per cent increase on returning to work was answered by President Thomas' secretary as follows:

"No ten per cent increase has been granted nor ordered. The report must be denied emphatically."

Mr. Oliphant also said that he knew nothing about a ten per cent increase.

HELD UP BY BOLD ROBBERS.

MASKED MEN ROB A STRANGER
AND ARE SOON CAPTURED.

The wheels of the engine passed over the man's abdomen, cutting the body in two pieces. The upper portion was tossed into a trench near the track where it was found this morning by some farm hands. The lower portion of the body was carried over a mile by the engine before it was deposited alongside the rails.

The personal appearance of the man denied that he was a laborer. There were no papers or other personal effects on the body, which would lead to a quick identification. He was club-footed, wore a soft brown hat, gray vest, dark blue woolen shirt, and breeches held in place by a leather belt. The remains have been taken to the branch Morgue at San Leandro, where an inquest will be held.

What these are they will not disclose, but it is expected that arrests are contemplated in connection with the theft of three men near the town of Raymore, by men who were seen walking on a road near that town Saturday.

The arrests, if there are any, will be in Lincoln. Not much importance attaches to the suspects, detained at Hubbard, as they fail to fill the descriptions given of the robbers.

In local circles vigilance has been doubled with the growing suspicion that the robbers or their friends are in this city.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 13.—A Sheriff's posse with bloodhounds is searching for a tramp who assaulted Gertrude Killion, 8 years of age, near Melrose. There is a strong possibility that he will be lynched if caught, as there is great excitement and many threats.

By this step S. A. Gibbs, the plaintiff in error, was interrupted in his business and damaged to the extent of \$1,000.

It is further alleged that the defendant in error attempted to injure the plaintiff to the extent of \$15,000.

When tried before the District Court, Judge Bellinger directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, but the jury did not sustain the cause of action and that the combination described in the complaint was not one in restraint of interstate commerce, so as to give a right of action under the provis-

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 13.—Leon Perkins, a young man who was recently discharged from the navy, was today sentenced to the Folsom penitentiary for three years for burglarizing the office of the Union Laundry last week.

Before noon the police arrested three of the four highwaymen, all of whom have been identified by Stevens and locked up.

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MACHINISTS MAY GO ON A STRIKE.

Men Are Writing to Hear From Harriman--They Are Ready to Drop Their Tools.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Whether "it has never been complained of in the machinists on all of E. H. Harriman's railroad system shall strike depends, it seems, on what Harriman and his directors may do at Salt Lake City tomorrow morning.

The annual meeting of the Union Pacific is to be held in the Utah capital tomorrow. Important business is to come before the board. Perhaps, the most important is the threat of Thomas F. Wilson, fourth vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, to order a strike of every machinist on the Harriman lines if the Harriman men indorse the piece work system against which a strike is now being made by Union Pacific machinists in Omaha.

Local Southern Pacific officials say that the piece work system is very satisfactory to their men.

WILL HONOR LITTLEFIELD

TEACHERS HOLD AN INSTITUTE. ALLIANCE FETED IN STOCKTON.

POPULAR CONGRESSMAN SPEAKS AT SAN JOSE THIS EVENING.

SPLENDID MEETING IS HELD IN HAMILTON HALL THIS MORNING.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 13.—The Republican County Central Committee has arranged for a grand demonstration tonight in honor of Congressman Littlefield, who will arrive on the 13th P. M. train. He will have a reception at the St. James Hotel from 6 to 6.30. The business meeting will be held at the Hoxton Theater and the speakers will be escorted from the hotel to the theater by the Fifth Regiment Band, the Army and Navy Republican League, the Parade Club and other Republican organizations.

HE IS CHARGED WITH PERJURY

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—Julius Lehmann, convicted of perjury and wanted under an indictment for bribery, who has been a fugitive from justice for several days, was captured by a deputy sheriff today just as he was entering his house. It was stated subsequently that Lehmann intended to surrender tomorrow, as his case comes up on appeal then. He is seeking to secure a reversal of the verdict of the jury that convicted him of perjury May 17 last in connection with the lighting bribery case from Port Simpson by her owners. The Venture which has been engaged in the cattle carrying trade to Alaska, was bound down with 12,000 cases of salmon when she was lost.

STEAMER VENTURE IS A TOTAL LOSS

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 13.—The steamer Venture is a total loss on Tugwell Island, according to a private dispatch which was received this morning from Port Simpson by her owners. The Venture which has been engaged in the cattle carrying trade to Alaska, was bound down with 12,000 cases of salmon when she was lost.

OSGOOD
THE DRUG CUTTER
Wholesale and Retail

7th and Broadway

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

The most complete stock west of Chicago.

OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT

Direct buyers from manufacturers.

OUR OWN GOODS

Are money-back goods if not as represented.

OUR TRUSS DEPARTMENT

Carries everything in that line: Trusses, Silk Stockings, Belts, Supporters, Anklets, Wristlets. All kinds of Rubber Goods--A Complete Rubber Department.

FREE DELIVERY.

Calder's Dentine	.....	15c
Packer's Tar Soap	.....	15c
Bar's Soap	.....	10c
Woodbury's Soap	.....	15c
Cuticura Soap	.....	15c
Malinai	.....	60c
Munyon's "Homeopathic Goods	.....	30c
La Blanche Powder	.....	30c
Capillaris	.....	35c
Pineau's Eau de Quinines	.....	35c and 65c
Lyon's Tooth Powder	.....	65c
Alcock's Plasters	.....	65c
Ayer's Hair Oil	.....	65c
Antiphlogistine (small)	.....	50c
Antiphlogistine (medium)	.....	50c
Antiphlogistine (large)	.....	85c
Bromo Quinine	.....	10c
Bromo Seltzer	.....	10c; 2 for 15c
Carter's Pills	.....	15c; 2 for 25c
Coke Dandruff Cure	.....	65c
Cascarets	.....	10c; 2 for 15c
Duffy's Mail Whiskey	.....	75c
Follow's Syrup, \$1.50 size	.....	95c
Garnfield Tea (small)	.....	15c
Garnfield Tea (medium)	.....	25c
Hestcott's Bitters	.....	75c
Harmon Oil	.....	50c
Hall's Hair Renewer	.....	65c
Hannadi Water	.....	25c
Listerine (large)	.....	65c
Miles' Blood Cure	.....	65c
Miles' Heart Cure	.....	65c
Miles' Nervine	.....	65c
Malted Milk (small)	.....	40c
Malted Milk (large)	.....	75c
Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	.....	65c
Pinkham's Blood Purifier	.....	65c
Paine's Celery Compound	.....	65c
S. S. S. (small)	.....	65c
S. S. S. (large)	.....	\$1.25
Shoop's Restorative	.....	75c
Wizard Oil (small)	.....	35c
Wizard Oil (large)	.....	75c
Warren's Pills	.....	15c
Warren's Safe Cure	.....	75c
Wine Cardui	.....	75c

ANXIETY FELT FOR EXPEDITION

"ARIZONA CHARLIE" AND HIS MEN MAY HAVE MET THE CANNIBALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—Some anxiety is felt here for the safety of the expedition which left San Diego some time ago to visit the island of Tiburon for the alleged purpose of getting possession of a certain treasure reported to be secreted on the island, "Arizona Charlie" Meadows, who was at the head of the expedition, in a letter written to Captain Foster, said that he expected to land on Tiburon within the past fifty years have party was not heard from within fifteen days of that date, that "You may conclude that we have failed and been eaten by the Serbs."

The fifteen days have passed and no word has been received from the party.

The Serbs are cannibals and several expeditions which have left for Tiburon within the past fifty years have met with disaster and death at the hands of the warlike natives.

The "U. P." people have no shops nearer this city than Ogden. They have extensive shops in Wyoming in several points. These would be affected should the strike spread from Omaha, in accordance with Vice-President Wilson's threat.

There are 3,000 men at Sacramento who would quit work in general strike in the Southern Pacific shops was ordered, and about 200 men in this city who would be similarly affected.

It is good, said the General, "to be at home with friends again. Three years in the Philippines with only a two months' leave of absence is long enough for me. Everything in the islands is quiet and peaceful. The big fighting is over."

The work now consists in collecting the men and erecting forts. The beneficial results of education are rapidly clearing away the ignorance of the natives, which in my opinion was the principal cause of trouble. The men of the Sixth Separate Brigade and his principal duties consisted in the ordering of courts and the administration of justice. After a short stay in this city, the General will leave for San Antonio, where he will command the Department of Texas.

It is an opportunity rain in the first place, and secondly it's a rain of only trifling dimensions.

"Nine hundredths of an inch fell here this morning," said G. H. Wilson, the forecaster of the local weather, "but it's not much of a shower, and it can't do any good except to lay the dust. It's early for the farmers to get any good out of that sort of rain, and it's just the time of year when fruit can be injured by showers. There are lots of prunes and other fruit being dried now, and rain will spoil it."

The Bureau officials report that but one outside report has reached the office of that being from Eureka. Only "trace" fell there.

The forecast is for continued showers and threatening weather throughout the day and tonight as far south as the Tehachapi.

Colonel Huston looked at ease, and said by Captain Frank McIntyre, who acts as his counsel.

Police Officer J. G. Attridge of the North End Station was the first witness called by Judge Advocate Major Hull, who acts in a similar capacity to that of a prosecuting attorney in civil procedure.

Officer Attridge testified that he was on the corner of Lyon and Greenwich streets at 8 o'clock on the night of September 15th last.

He made a plea for a brutal son.

He is charged with perjury.

BERKELEY and STATE UNIVERSITY

Program of Events for Students Prepare to West Berkeley Resident the Week at State * Celebrate After Big University. * Football Game.

BRANCH OFFICE, 2211 STANFORD PLACE

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The following is the official program for the week at the State University:

Mondays—Special exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association, Mark Hopkins Institute; College of Commerce Club, Stiles Hall, 8 p. m.; "Industrial and Commercial Russia." Mr. J. B. Landfield of the Department of History and Political Science, Open to the University this year, bought up Fisher's Opera House, and the posters will attend there in a body. "Worrell & Field's 'Whirl-i-Gig'" will be put on. The curtain raiser will be presented by students of the University.

NOTICE TALKS OF STANFORD'S VARSITY TEAM.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The Varsity defeated the Alumni football team Saturday afternoon on the Campus by the overwhelming score of 40 to 0. The Alumni team offered no serious opposition to the collegians. The first touch-down was made in exactly two minutes and twenty seconds after the game was called. Throughout both halves, the Varsity promenaded down to the Alumni's goal, back to the kick-off again, and then once more down to their opponent's goal. The second eleven would have afforded the Varsity better practice, and as the gate receipts failed to pay expenses by about \$100, it would also have been much cheaper.

"The game," said John Nourse, manager of the Alumni team and formerly of the Varsity, "can afford no possible basis for comparing the elevens of the two universities. The team which placed against Stanford a week ago, and which Stanford defeated by the score of 18 to 6, was much stronger than the aggregation playing today, and played much better ball."

Stanford's team is something of a success this year. The men are light and fast and in this respect the team will much resemble California's "Varsity last year. I think that Stanford's team work is little better, and perhaps the men are running their interference a little more consistently. Further than this it is hard to compare the teams.

The line-up on Saturday was as follows:

Varsity—Stroud, C.; Overall, R. G.; Sow, L. G.; Hartlein, R. T.; Robertson, L. T.; Hudson, R. L.; De Mert, L. H.; Graves, R. H. B.; Mini, White, L. H. B.; Geary, Sherman, Q. B.; Whipple, F. B.

Alumni—Kingston, C.; Mayers, R. G.; De Forrest, L. G.; Powers, R. T.; Bent, L. T.; Gage, R. L.; Sablin, L. E.; Womble, R. H. B.; Leavitt, L. H. B.; Belman, Q. B.; Barnard, F. B.

GORED TO DEATH BY A MADDENED COW.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Henry Lannenmehr, aged 70 years, residing on Third street in West Berkeley, was gored to death by a cow about 6 o'clock Saturday night. Death came two hours later.

It is thought that the animal became enraged, thinking that the man intended injuring her calf. The cow charged upon Lannenmehr and stamped him beneath her feet, and gored him frightfully with her horns.

Mr. Frank E. Payne, who was summoned to attend the wounded man, found that death had resulted from one horn entering Lannenmehr's right eye and penetrating to the brain.

An inquest will be held shortly in the case. Lannenmehr leaves one son, who lives in West Berkeley.

THREE BURGLARIES ATTEMPTED ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Three burglaries were attempted on Saturday night in Berkeley. The residence of Mrs. C. P. Copperthwaite of 2248 College avenue was entered, but nothing of value was taken. Mrs. Copperthwaite, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Clara Copperthwaite, and their escort, Ed Nichols, a student of the State University, returned home about 12 o'clock from the Gibson tableaux en-

TELEPHONE MASON 1761

ERTAINMENT to find that the house was ablaze with lights, and an unknown man was regaling himself with the cold supper which they had laid out for themselves. Upon discovering their return the burglar made his escape.

A burglar, believed to be the same one, entered the home of Kirt Perkins in South Berkeley. A double harness was taken.

Four boys entered Shattuck Hall,

where the ladies of St. Joseph's Church are conducting their annual fair, and proceeded to raid the booths. They were caught by the night watchman, who released them after giving them a sound thrashing.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS TO ORGANIZE CAMPAIGN CLUB.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Dr. Hubert N. Rowell of this city is organizing a German Republican Club. The club will have its membership embrace the territory included in West Berkeley, Lorin and Golden Gate. The first meeting of the club will be held about October 21st in Fraternal Hall in West Berkeley.

WILL RENT VACANT LOTS TO PLANT WILD FLOWERS.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The Civics Section of the Town and Gown Club proposes to rent the vacant lots lying around the school houses of the town and give them over to the children to be planted to wild flowers. The lots will be divided into parts and one part assigned to each pupil.

December 1st has been set as the date for Arbor Day. At this time the wild flowers will be planted in the various school yards.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN BERKELEY TONIGHT.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The second Republican rally to be held under the auspices of the County Central Committee will be held tonight in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Orrin S. Henderson, candidate on the Republican ticket for State senator, will speak. The various county candidates will be present at the meeting.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS INSTALL NEW OFFICERS.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—The following officers of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church were installed last evening: President, L. I. Read; vice-president, Miss E. Saunders; recording secretary, Miss M. Burnet; treasurer, Gilbert Smith; J. E. White; of San Francisco installed the officers.

PERSONAL MENTION OF BERKELEY PEOPLE.

BERKELEY, Oct. 13.—Charles Hadlen of West Berkeley is ill.

Lloyd Ricotte is at present in Mexico in civil engineering work.

Mr. and Mrs. Winn and daughter of Kansas City are visiting their son of West Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Waterman and the Misses Winn left today for Camp Meeker, where they will spend the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. and Mrs. Rosa are visiting Miss Little Boyd of 15th University avenue.

Professor Jepson has been compelled to give up his college work temporarily on account of illness.

THE SIMPLE SONGS.

Simple songs are sweetest, Whether sad or glad.

Leave the operatic, Ecstatic and erratic.

To people music mad.

Simple songs are sweetest, Whether sad or glad.

Simple songs are sweetest, Tender lay or gay.

Mellow tones that mingle With single heart strings tingle.

Drive present care away.

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Simple songs are sweetest, Whether sad or glad.

Leave the operatic, Ecstatic and erratic.

To people music mad.

Simple songs are sweetest, Whether sad or glad.

Simple songs are sweetest, Tender lay or gay.

Mellow tones that mingle With single heart strings tingle.

Drive present care away.

Simple songs are sweetest, Tender lay or gay.

THE SIMPLE SONGS.

CRY OF "STOP THIEF" STIRS UP A TOWN.

Excitement on Streets of San Leandro During a Chase

Many Claim the Honor of Capturing the Prisoner on the Street

SAN LEANDRO, Oct. 13.—Considerable excitement was caused in San Leandro Saturday afternoon by the cry of "Stop thief" on the main street. Every one new to a window or door to see the thief, and half the town started in pursuit of one small boy, who was doing his best to get across the concrete bridge and out of San Leandro. They pursued him on foot, on bicycles, in wagons and in fact, every available vehicle in town was pressed into service in the attempt to capture the supposed criminal. Marshal Geisenhofer formed a conspicuous figure in the pursuing party. Finally the boy was captured by Antone Roberts, at least Antone claimed the honor, but from a distance it looked as if the seven leaders had pounced on the running boy at the same moment. The catch was quite similar to a coursing scene at Melrose Park.

When Marshal Geisenhofer, puffing hard, reached the scene of the capture, he was compelled to pull the victim from his captors so violent was the dispute over the right of possession.

The criminal, who had made such a bold dash for liberty under terrible odds was a young man from East Oakland, who had come to San Leandro to play brass slugs in the local slot machines with the intention of beating the same machines.

For a while the operations of the strange were not noticed. He worked the machine in Gorman's saloon, until he began to get his slugs back through which he went to Iversen's place. For a while all went well in that saloon until Iversen, becoming interested in the fresh stranger who was so successfully vanquishing his machine, looked over the shoulder of the interested brass goods man and discovered what was up. Word went to Marshal Geisenhofer, who appeared on the scene and led the young swindler away. Outside the saloon the boy broke away and then followed one of the most interesting five minutes in the history of San Leandro.

With tears streaming down his face the boy was taken to the Town Hall. He begged for mercy, promising never to repeat the offense, and even swearing that he would never enter a saloon again in his life. Marshal Geisenhofer, to whom the accusations of the lad were addressed, allowed him to proceed until the boy could think of no more promises to make, he then lectured him severely on what he had been doing.

The boy said he resided on Twelfth street in East Oakland and had come to San Leandro for the purpose of beating the slot machines. He had been accompanied by another boy by the name of McBride, also of Oakland, who was older than himself, and who had gone on to Hayward to operate the machines in that town. The boy would not tell his name.

He being so lame that makes it a misfortune to pay slugs in a slot machine the boy was dismissed, after he was advised never to show his face again in San Leandro.

THEY WILL MARRY.

A marriage license was recently issued to Manuel C. King, aged 24 and Margaret M. Rose, aged 18 years. Both young people are residents of San Leandro, where they are well known among the younger Portuguese society.

The wedding will take place in the near future.

HAVE GONE TO MERCED.

The delegates from San Leandro Council No. 1, U. P. E. C. to the Grand Lodge of the U. P. E. C. left here yesterday on their way to Merced City, where the lodge will convene. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge will be watched with interest by the Portuguese residents of this district, where the order was organized.

WILL LIGHT STATION.

The delegates from San Leandro Council No. 1, U. P. E. C. left here yesterday on their way to Merced City, where the lodge will convene. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge will be watched with interest by the Portuguese residents of this district, where the order was organized.</p

OAKLAND TRIBUNE

Tribune Publishing Company William E. Dargle, President

A MASTERLY SPEECH.

The leading characteristic of Mr. Littlefield's speech at the Tabernacle Saturday night was its perfect sanity and coherence. It was a magnificent address, aside from its bearing on current politics, for it presented an instructive analysis of the trust question well worth the careful study of every patriotic and intelligent citizen. Only a great orator would attempt to so exhaustively discuss the legal, historical and economic aspects of the trusts in a campaign speech. That Mr. Littlefield did so in a manner to charm his hearers and hold their unflagging interest to the last, is a splendid tribute to his powers as a public speaker. For two hours the vast audience listened in rapt attention to his luminous elucidation of the trust question.

Mr. Littlefield paid his hearers the compliment of appealing in earnest to their intelligence. He first demonstrated that the capitalistic combination having for its object to control markets and fix prices is as old as trade itself. We call it a trust today, but the character of the organization and its objects have not changed since the corn speculators in Rome combined to monopolize the market. A quotation from a speech delivered in the English Parliament 262 years ago, declaiming against trusts is as apropos as if delivered in Congress yesterday.

Next Mr. Littlefield took up the legal aspects of the trust question and showed clearly the difficulties attending efforts to bring them within statutory control without injuring the business interests of the country. He pointed out that there was a common law remedy against persons or corporations that combined to drive out or destroy competitors, and that this remedy could be invoked by any citizen without asking the consent or aid of any public officer, whether President, Attorney-General or Governor.

Perhaps the most striking part of his address was where he demonstrated that only a little over eight percent of the business of the county is controlled by trusts, and that many of the corporations embraced in this category are pursuing their business lawfully and legitimately and without serious complaint.

The Maine statesman completely ridged the Democratic pretensions in regard to the trusts. In the Congress of 1882, which was Democratic, a committee made a farcical investigation which ended in the whole matter being relegated to the next Congress, which was Republican. This body attempted to deal with the trust evil in a practical way by enacting the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Since it has developed that the Sherman Act does meet the requirements of the case the Republicans in Congress endeavored to have an amendment to the Constitution submitted to the people, but the Democrats defeated the project because it contravened the old Bourbon doctrine of States rights. The exposure of Democratic hypocrisy on this question was perfectly good humored, but it was merciless for all that.

Viewed from a strictly party standpoint, Mr. Littlefield performed his most effective service by demonstrating that the tariff has no necessary relation with the trusts. He showed that trusts are as common in free countries as in protection countries and produced by conditions wholly apart from duties on imports.

Throughout, Mr. Littlefield's speech was in logical sequence. Its facts are unimpeachable and its reason masterly and convincing. After making it plain that the Republican party was determined to grapple with the trust evil and put it under control, he made it clear that the most effective remedy consisted in giving the Federal government authority to compel regular and complete statements to be made of the operations of trusts. Publicity, as the President claims, is the greatest agent yet devised for curbing the power of those vast combinations.

NO CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The formation of a Republican organization in North Carolina composed exclusively of whites has had its logical effect. Debarred from participating in the councils and conventions of the white Republicans, the colored voters are proceeding to form a Republican party of their own. They have called a convention and propose to put full State, Congressional and legislative tickets in the field. This movement is likely to bring the men who fatuously believed they could safely ostracize a majority of the Republican voters of the State to a sense of their own folly. Without the aid of the 120,000 colored voters the Republicans can hardly expect to carry a township in North Carolina, and it is evident that this aid will not be forthcoming without proportionate representation.

The Republican party is the greatest union labor party in the world. It vitalizes and promotes industry, provides abundant employment and maintains the highest standard of wages paid anywhere.

The steel trust has made \$101,142,153 in profits during the first nine months of this year. Wouldn't it be appropriate to change the spelling of the trust's name?

ERHET DIVORCE SUIT

SET FORTRIAL.

The divorce suit of Charles Erhet against Lizzie Erhet has been set for trial by stipulation for October 20th by Judge Ogden.

SOCIETY WOMAN WINS PLAUDITS FOR ACTING



MRS. HARROLD L. LANCASTER.

(Photo by Belle-Ondry.)

MRS. HARROLD LANCASTER URGED TO STUDY DRAMATIC ART FOR THE STAGE.

Mrs. Harrold L. Lancaster, a well known society woman of this city and a prominent member of Oakland Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, has won a distinct reputation as an amateur actress by the way in which she played her part in a play given a few nights ago by the Lodge. So pleased have her friends been with her acting that many have urged her to study dramatic art with a view of going upon the stage. This she has steadily refused to do, preferring to devote her talent to pleasing and amusing her friends.

COMMISSION MEN PLAY BASEBALL.

ONE ATHLETE SLUGS UMPIRE AND IS EXPELLED FROM THE GROUNDS.

The game of baseball played by the commission men yesterday at Golden Gate was won by the "North Side" by a score of 24 to 17. There was a large

crowd of merchants and their friends as spectators.

A. C. Brown of the North Side became angry at being called out by the umpire and struck George B. Garcia. He was promptly expelled from the grounds.

We have an egg on exhibition at this office from the henery of Mrs. Dora Long, which is shaped exactly like a gourd. The similarity can only be accounted for from the fact that the hen ate some gourd seed thrown out at Mrs. Long the day before the egg was laid.

From the Cynthia Democrat.

A Newport young widow, Frankie Cathie, held while gazing upon a picture of a young man from Paris. Pictures of Paris boys are frequently taken cameras and stopped clocks, but this is the first instance where one has driven a widow to swear her jades.

R. Ceder (removed to 123 Broadway, opp. Post Office) receives orders at his latest business Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Dry cleaning a specialty. Telephone Main 175.

Pardee's Grand March. Latest and Prettiest, 25c

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL NEWS.

WORKMEN WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE MINERS.

There will be a meeting held at A. O. W. Fraternal Hall, 1156 Washington street, this evening, at which representatives from the various A. O. W. lodges of this city will be present to consider a proposition of getting up a monster entertainment the proceeds to be sent to the miners of Pennsylvania now on a strike.

As the A. O. W. was the result of the great railroad strike in Pennsylvania thirty-five years ago, it is quite proper that they should now do something for those who are struggling to maintain the great principles fought for by John J. Upchurch and others so many years ago.

Members of the order are invited to be present this evening and assist in arranging for the affair.

WILL GO TO MAINE.

Mrs. E. S. Denison entertained Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield and Mrs. Walker of Maine at lunch Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ayer have gone East for a six weeks' trip. They will visit all the principal cities, but will spend most of their time in Maine.

ENTERTAINED INFORMALLY.

Miss Alberta and Miss Sybil Jones entertained informally Saturday afternoon at their home on Thirteenth and Castro streets. About sixty guests were invited in for the afternoon and tea was served between the hours of 4 and 6. The house was effectively decorated with blossoms and greens, pink being the prevailing tones. In the drawing room, while the dining room was all in red.

A pleasant hour was passed with the hostesses and the receiving party, which was made up of Miss Elma Farnham, Miss Cordelia Bishop, Miss Edna Smith, Miss Ethel Jones, Miss Mabel Moore, Miss Gwendoline Jones, Miss Lucretia Gross, Miss Edna Ritter, Mrs. Charles R. Jones, Mrs. Henry Gracey and Miss Alice Proell.

Among the guests who called during the afternoon were Miss Goodsell, Miss Mary Barker, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Jane Barry, Miss Edna Bay, Mrs. L. B. Coghill, Mrs. E. C. Farnham, Miss Hudson, Miss Moore, Mrs. J. Winfield Pearson and Miss Lillian Remillard.

HUTCHINSONS GO EAST.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Hutchinson have given up their home on Birch and Brush streets, and Mrs. Hutchinson and her daughter, Mrs. William B. Pringle, have gone to New York, where they will spend some time. Mr. Hutchinson is at the Metropole with his son, Dwight, and the family expect to be in their new home on Oak street by the holiday season, when Mrs. Edgar Persotto, nee Mollie Hutchinson, will come out from New York to visit her parents.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mrs. Walter Huges Henry returned today from a fortnight's visit to Mountain View.

Miss Florence Setby, who has spent several months with her cousin, Mrs. Bullitt, in Louisville, Ky., has gone to Brooklyn, N. Y., where she will enter the Pratt School of Art, expecting to remain in the East a year.

Mrs. A. J. Radlton of Berkeley is in New York, having gone some weeks ago to be present at the wedding of her son at Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. E. M. Herrick has returned from a summer outing passed quietly at Utah.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice E. Schumacher of San Jose and D. O. Dobson, a prominent young business man of this city.

R. Ceder (removed to 123 Broadway, opp. Post Office) receives orders at his latest business Cleaning and Dyeing Works. Dry cleaning a specialty. Telephone Main 175.

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FRANK JORDAN VERY POPULAR

HE WINS THE MUSICIANS AFTER A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

(From the Tuolumne Independent.) Jolly Frank C. Jordan, Republican nominee for Clerk of the Supreme Court, was in Sonora Thursday, giving the glad hand to our citizens. Mr. Jordan was accompanied by his mascot, "Col." Cuddy.

After the Democratic speaking on that evening, while Mr. Jordan was on his way to his hotel, the band struck up the lively air of "There's one more river, and that's the river of Jordan." The familiar tune touched a responsive chord in Mr. Jordan's breast and he immediately returned, and easily prevailed upon the musicians to quench a burning thirst and wash down the Democratic doctrine he had listened to.

Mr. Jordan is the gentleman who, at the last Republican State convention, secured his present nomination amid great enthusiasm in spite of a pro-grammed slate. By his strong individuality and manhood, he has made many friends here, and we bespeak for him a large vote at the coming election.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered liver. Only one pill a dose.

"They Have Arrived."

"My Cake is Dough."

Did not use Sperry's Flour.

"Priest's Soda" is a natural mineral water from Napa county.

KAHN'S THE ALWAYS BUSY CORNER

Woman's Knit Underwear at 50 cents

You can safely judge any underwear department by the goods it sells for a half dollar. We hold the "Mentor" goods as our standard of values. And it's a standard that's safe for us and safe for you.

Members of the order are invited to be present this evening and assist in arranging for the affair.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MACDONOUGH THEATRE

Hall & Barton, Props. and Mgrs. Phone Main 87.

TONIGHT

ONLY TIME HERE

MRI. J. H.

STODDART

IN THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH

PRICES . . . 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50

Good Seats Still to Be Had.

MACDONOUGH THEATRE

Hall & Barton, Props. & Mgrs. Phone Main 87.

2 CONCERTS

Wednesday, OCTOBER 15

Afternoon and Evening.

Sousa

And His Band

Estella Lohlbeg, Jon-

panova, Grace Jen-

kins, Arthur Prior, Trom-

bone. Matinee, 50, 75, \$1.00, all reserved.

Prices, Evening, 50, 75, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Seats now on sale.

DEWEY THEATRE

10th near Webster.

TONIGHT AND ALL THIS WEEK

The Stevens Stock Company In

CAPITAL vs. LABOR

Special Engagement of

MISS GRACIE PLAISTED

Matinee Saturday.

POPULAR PRICES 10c, 20c, 30c

NOVELTY THEATRE

1063-1065 Broadway

Tony Lubelski, Sole Prop. and Mgr.

Strictly Moral Family Theater.

Playing the finest Vaudeville Talent.

Afternoon, 2:30-3:30; Evening, 7:30-

8:30 and 9:30. Entire change weekly.

Admission, 10c, to both performances.

No Extra.

VOTE FOR

J. H. GORSUCH

Candidate for

OPHTICIAN

Regular nominee of all parties with defective vision. Pledged to correctly fit you with glasses at reasonable prices.

Headquarters, W. N. Jenkins' Jewelry Store,

1067 Broadway, Oakland.

LASH'S

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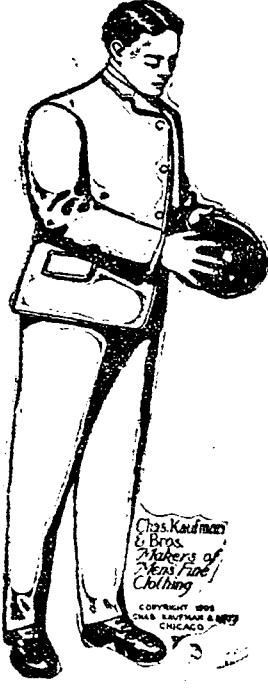
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The ALDERSHOT

A Semi-Military style and most pleasing sack suit ever shown.

It is made in that high-class individual merchant tailored style so characteristic of every C. K. & B. garment.

The materials are of the latest colorings and weave, making it extremely popular with young men who know a thing or two about snappy up-to-date styles.

Just the thing for early fall wear.

Now on sale at

WILLIAM SMITH
Tenth and Washington Streets.

NATIVE SONS HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICES AT UNITARIAN CHURCH

Grand Trustee Joseph R. Knowland Delivers an Address—An Interesting Program Carried Out.

The Native Sons of the Golden West held their first memorial services yesterday at the Unitarian Church.

The impressive service began at 2:30 p.m. and before the sacred overture was played the seating capacity was filled. Grand Trustee Joseph R. Knowland delivered the opening address. The other participants in the service were Rev. E. E. Baker of the First Presbyterian Church, George J. Hans, D. D. G. P., James L. Gallagher, Third Grand Vice-President, and Rev. J. W. Phillips of the Second Congregational Church.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Knowland said:

"Today marks the first occasion in Alameda county that the members of the Order of Native Sons of the Golden West gather, with bowed heads and sorrowing hearts, to give public expression of the love and reverence they bear for the memory of those brothers who have been admitted to that heavenly Parlor on high.

"Throughout the length and breadth of this great State, wherever the sons of California are banded together in fraternal fellowship, from Crescent City in the far north to that southern city, so rich in historic memories, upon the shores of San Diego bay, our brothers are meeting today to pay loving testimony and respect to their departed.

"No single act of the Grand Parlor of Native Sons has ever met with the hearty approval, the universal endorsement of the membership of the order generally as the resolution unanimously adopted in 1891 designating one Sunday of the year to be known and observed as the Native Son's Memorial Day.

"Not alone does this day afford us the welcome opportunity of paying a tribute to the sacred memory of our beloved dead, but it demonstrates to the people of this State that our order, although its membership is made up almost exclusively of young men, is not unmindful of life's solemn duties and responsibilities.

"Upon these annual memorial days, when we assemble to eulogize, or gather around those grass-covered mounds with floral tributes, it would be most fitting that we honor, too, those pioneer men and women whose life work—the upbuilding of the greatest State in the American Union—has ceased, and whose mortal remains rest by the side of those of the young manhood of our State. One of the chief objects of the fraternity is the perpetuation of the memories of the early Californians, and how can we better carry out these objects than to keep ever fresh in the minds of the rising generation the virtues of the pioneers who built upon these far western shores, washed by the waters of the mighty Pacific, a great commonwealth.

The fruits of their labor we now enjoy untroubled by the hardships. Year by year their numbers are thinning; day by day the pioniers of the past are starting out upon their last journey. Now is the opportune time for our order to demonstrate to those who yet survive that we honor them in life—that we revere their sacred memories after they have answered that last summons.

"Memorial Day is now an institution in our order, for we never take a backward step. The Native Sons are daily growing older, and as the years roll on more apparent it is becoming

GOULD BEATEN BY HARRIMAN.

ALLIANCE FORMED BETWEEN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC AND ST. PAUL.

If telegraphed reports from the East are to be relied upon, E. H. Harriman has blocked George J. Gould's scheme to tie the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road up in a transcontinental pool with the Missouri Pacific, Rio Grande Western and Wabash. Mr. Gould has been working on this combination, and as his hope of getting seaboard outlets on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts seemed about to fail, it was reported that he had perfected a close alliance with the St. Paul system, but it appears that his plans have miscarried.

The dispatches say Mr. Harriman has won the game by entering into a contract with the Union and Southern Pacific systems and the St. Paul road can run through trains to the Pacific Coast. This contract is said to be the same as the one in force between the Northwestern and Union Pacific roads.

This of course means that the reported alliance has fallen through, at least paper, as Mr. Lynch characterized it, to industrial progress. His doctrine, he said, was peace with the employers was to be desired. It was with that idea that he and his associate had called on the management of that paper. They had been met by a representative of the proprietor, who received their offices of good will with sneers and jeers. He had been in strikes. He knew what they meant. He knew that with all the misery which was occasioned by strikes, no strike was ever without affecting some good for the organization. With respect, therefore, that the Times was an unfair paper the cry would be kept up until the paper or the union should go down in inglorious defeat.

Secretary Bramwood spoke about the Journal of the Typographical Union and the steadfastness with which the International Typographical Union had remained. W. E. Dargie of THE TRIBUNE, who was to respond to the toast of "The Press," was unable to be present owing to his absence on a long trip to Europe, which were read by the chairman. G. B. Daniels of the Enquirer spoke on the relation of employer and employee. He had been elected an honorary member of the International Typographical Union and appreciated the honor and took occasion to express his gratification to the members for the honor conferred on him. This, he said, was an age of organization.

By the new arrangement, the St. Paul will have a free outlet to the Pacific Ocean, whereas the Gould lines penetrate no further west than Salt Lake City. It is not unlikely that the new deal will bring Gould into more vigorous exertion in pushing his system to San Francisco bay. It is popularly understood that Gould is behind the new company that is trying to secure a franchise for the Stockton and Tesla Coal road into the city, intending to make it a connecting link with his great transcontinental system.

CITY EDITOR SHOTS WELL KNOWN DOCTOR

BLITTE, Mont., Oct. 13.—J. W. Kelly, city editor of the Butte "Inter-Mountain," who shot Dr. A. H. Gayley in the Broadwater the other Saturday night, surrendered to the local police yesterday. He had plead self-defense. It is said that Dr. Gayley, who was taken to a private hospital, is dead, but the police are unable to learn the truth, as they have been refused admission to the hospital.

ANITA CREAM & TOILET COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

It
Coaxes
a
Fairer
Skin

Anita Cream
Makes Skins Lighter, Clearer, Purer

ANTIDOTES BLEMISHES
The clear, firm complexion of youth is "coaxed back" by Anita Cream. Applied at night and removed in the morning, thus imparting the full benefit of its action. No Remedies Tan, Freckles, Puddings, Pimples, Moth and Liver Spots. Directions with each jar. 50¢ for druggists or us, prepaid.

ANITA CREAM & TOILET COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

BANQUET HELD BY PRINTERS

AN INTERESTING MEETING HELD BY THE TYPOS SATURDAY NIGHT.

Last Saturday night Oakland Typographical Union extended a hearty welcome to President James Lynch and Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood of the International Typographical Union at a banquet which was served in Barnum's restaurant. There was present a large number of the members and invited guests.

The chair was occupied by L. M. Schmitz, president of Oakland Typographical Union. On his right sat President Lynch, and on his left sat Secretary and Treasurer Bramwood.

In welcoming the guests, Mr. Schmitz spoke as follows:

"It is not often that trades-unions

of the Pacific Coast have an opportunity to listen to labor leaders of national repute.

"Of late, however, we have been somewhat fortunate in this respect. It has not been many weeks since organized wage-earners filled to overflowing one of our largest halls to listen to words of cheer and encouragement uttered by that grand old man of unionism, Mr. Samuel Gompers.

"We are assembled here this evening to honor and welcome to our city two representatives of the foremost labor organization in the land, members of our craft in whose keeping our interests and welfare has been placed for the next two years.

"In extending a welcome to our honored guests, I deem it eminently proper that a word should be said of the accomplishments of our International officers. It is not my purpose to dwell at length on the subject, since our official organ keeps the craft in touch with such matters.

"But in these days of trusts and the consequent increase in prices for the necessities of life, the wage-earners' only salvation lies in increased wages and a reduction in the hours of toil.

"It is, therefore, gratifying to point to the fact that through the wise counsel of our International officers, the hours of labor in over 300 offices within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union have been reduced, so that the wage scales of over 250 instances have been increased during a period of one short year. This gentlemen has been accomplished without friction, without a single strike of any consequence having been recorded. It gives me great pleasure, therefore, gentlemen, to introduce to you, the President of the International Typographical Union, Mr. James M. Lynch."

Mr. Lynch was received with cheers and after a humorous introductory, stated that he found on his journey westward the printers were prosperous. Every printer could find employment and the degree of prosperity was exceedingly gratifying to him. This was true of the business, not only in this section, but also in the Eastern States. Organized labor was successful because of the unions that had been established. Unionism was the bedrock upon which prosperity was based in the East and in the West and the Typographical Union had so entrenched itself and had been so solidly built that no wave of opposition could affect it. All this prosperity was more gratifying to him than any tale of this section that could be told him. Representing, as he and his friend did, the East, it was a pleasure to them to aid in solidifying and cementing those bonds which should bind every man and woman who toiled for a livelihood.

Mr. Lynch then gave a short history of the organization of the Typographical Union. At its inception it was with not a question of wages but proficiency in the craft, because the idea obtained that the man who knew his trade and was seeking labor could get a fair degree of compensation. As early as 1832 there had been a convention of printers in Washington at which was urged the formation of the apprenticeship on the idea that the printer ought to be a printer in fact as well as in name. Advancing from that stand, it became necessary for the craft to organize against the encroachments of capital and in this regard as also in the reduction of the hours of work, all the other labor unions had followed in the trail. In a great and growing country like the United States, and not less so in California, trades-unionism had contributed more to the success experienced than did the so-called captains of industry. When the people were made prosperous and contented this would become the greatest bond on God's footstool.

Referring to the trouble the Typographical Union has with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Lynch characterized that paper as "a block to industrial progress." His doctrine, he said, was peace with the employers was to be desired. It was with that idea that he and his associate had called on the management of that paper. They had been met by a representative of the proprietor, who received their offices of good will with sneers and jeers. He had been in strikes. He knew what they meant. He knew that with all the misery which was occasioned by strikes, no strike was ever without affecting some good for the organization.

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ANITA CREAM & TOILET COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

READY FOR THE FIGHT AT THE ACME CLUB

ATTELL AND HERRERA ARE IN GOOD TRIM FOR THE BATTLE.

McGrath and Biddy Bishop, the respective managers of Attell and Herrera, who will fight before the Acme Club Wednesday night, met and after a short discussion selected Ed. Smith of the Reliance Club to referee the contest. It was anticipated that Smith would get the place as he is the best judge of a fight within easy reach.

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Oakland Tribune.

Office Telephone.....Main 46
Subscription Telephone.....Main 159
News Telephone.....Main 160



AMUSEMENTS.

Macdonough—"The Bonnie Brier Bush," "Capital vs. Labor," California—"Herman, the Great," "Theophile, the Cherier" and "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Twelfth Night," Central—"Under Sealed Orders," Alcazar—"The Manoeuvres of Jane," Olympia—"Swindlers," "Wing-It-Gig" and "The Other (Only) Way."

Picnics at Shell Mound Park, October 19. Swedish American Political Club, to 11 P. M.

MONDAY.....OCTOBER 13, 1902.

PERSONAL.

OAKLAND HAIR STORE—Just opened; within 1/2 to one block of all street cars; good at lowest prices. 561 14th st., May 1st. Call for class help wanted. Mrs. May Salisbury.

ROBINSON, the piano man, has removed to 1358 Broadway.

LADIES—Do not cast away any of your furniture because they look worse from wear. I can make them equal to new by my quick process of renovation; no gas. 100, R. H. Powell, 188 Second St., Oakland, general restorer.

RETURMED—Madame Simmons and Madame Odus will be pleased to see an former patrons and the public in general; have no equal; all who are in trouble should see these gifted maidens. 587 Eighth street.

FREE treatments for circulatory purposes will be given to persons between 3 and 5. Enquire of Dr. F. A. Lacey, room 20, S. W. cor. of 13th st. and Broadway.

MME. MAY—Card reading, Room 967, Washington st.

MRS. MAY—Clairvoyant and business medium. 543 Franklin st.; phone Red 2433.

VENDOME Dining-room, 510 9th street, changes hands; first-class home-cooking. Mrs. Nichols, proprietor.

SPIRITUALISM—Mrs. W. Weir holds spiritualist test meetings Wednesday evenings at Peet's Hall, Washington st., 5th and 9th; readings, 931 Washington st., Brunswick Hotel.

GAS CONSUMERS ASSN. reduces your gas bill to 40 per cent. 1001 Redwy.

SPIRITUALIST—Madame Sodan, world renowned card reader and psychist. 541 14th st., W. Washington. The true or no fee.

GENERAL NOTICES.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMERCIAL AGENCY (incorporated), rooms 17, 18 and 19, Mills building, seventh floor, San Francisco; telephone 620, general agent throughout the United States and Europe; special attention given to bankruptcy and probate matters; money loans; loans negotiated; reference American Bank and Trust Co. A. O. Coffey, President and Treasurer; G. H. Perry, Attorney.

GEORGE W. BLOOM, EXPERT SAFE OPENER, SCALE REPAIRER.

Lata with the U. S. Government, 527 Seventh st., near Clay, Oakland.

OAKLAND BOTTLE AND IRON YARD buys and sells bottles, sacks, rags, iron, metals, etc. Cor. Fifth and Webster sts. Telephone MAIN 95.

OAKLAND WINDOW Cleaning Co., southeast corner Eleventh and Broadway; cleaning showcases, looking glasses, etc.; windows, floors, curtains, etc., contracts by week; month; business phone Red 337.

G. F. Giron, manager; residence phone White 999.

TYPEWRITING—MIMEOGRAPHING.

TYPEWRITING and MIMEOGRAPHING Regular rates.

GENERAL COPYING CONCERN, 457 12th street. Phone Cedar 561.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

JAPANESE BOY wants position; easy housework, waiter; \$3.50. 512 Fifth W. O. Main st.

JAPANESE Day Work Co.—Competent help of every kind. 908 Telegraph ave., telephone Main 692.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE Employment Office, first class help of every kind. Tel Black 4232; 415 7th st.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GEN to learn barber trade; only eight weeks required; great demand for barbers. Catalogue and full information mailed free. Moller System College, San Francisco, Calif.

WANTED—Good boy, about 18. Apply Monday morning. M. J. Kellor Co. d.

WANTED—First class driver for grocery wagon; must have experience. Apply George, Bowen & Co.

WANTED—Person, each district to manage business for old house; salary \$8 weekly; expenses advanced; permanent position. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 332 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—A piano player; must be able to sing well; \$2.50 per night; hours 8 P. M. to 8 A. M. N. East.

BOY WANTED—Neat, bright boy, about 16. Hotel Metropole, 16th and Jefferson.

STRONG BOY to learn glove cutting. Apply at 159 7th st., West Oakland.

TWO canners for sewing machines. Telephone Red 510.

WANTED—Young man with references for gentleman's place; must understand care of small garden and horse; board and room; can attend school or one day a week. \$15 per week. Stays wages desired and previous experience. Address Box 52, Tribune Office, Oakland.

AN apprentice wanted; one who has had some experience. Apply Tribune Job Department.

ELDERLY man can have comfortable home and small wages for service about home. Address P. O. Box 192, Fruitvale, Cal.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; should be new house; good wages. 294 San Jose ave., Alameda.

WANTED—Girl for general housework; \$20 to \$30. 517 Hobart st.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must understand shorthand and typewriting. Apply Oakland Pickle Factory and Vinegar Works.

WANTED—A neat, reliable girl or woman with references for general housework in family of moderate size; good permanent home. S. F. Call office, 1001 Webster st.

WANTED—Strong girl for general housework; plain wash; \$25. Call at 147 8th ave.; car fare paid.

GIRL wanted to do chamber work and assist with child; good wages. 1120 West st.

WANTED—Two good business ladies; dressmaking preferred; one here, one to travel. Call Tuesday, 2 P. M. 1532 Washington room 14.

APPRENTICE of gloves. Apply at 170 7th st., West Oakland.

WANTED—Bright young lady for office work; references. Address box 80, Tribune office.

A NEAT respectable girl for general housework. Call between 9 and 10 a. m. at 124 Webster st.

GIRL wanted for general housework and cooking; good wages. 1120 West st.

WANTED—A strong, intelligent woman to rest occasionally to an invalid and do housework; an apartment; three; good wages. Call at 41 East 12th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WOMAN wants to care for child over 4 years in her home. 265 Webster st., above Telegraph, Berkeley.

CHILDREN taken care of day or night; also nice quiet home for invalid; best of attention and care; terms reasonable. 168 Kirkham st.

WANTED—By elderly woman, situation to assist in upstairs work and sewing. Room 8, 215-A, Alston way, Berkeley.

A YOUNG LADY NURSE wants a position in a doctor's office. 1021 Myrtle street.

WANTED—Position at light housework in small family of moderate means; references. Box 81, Tribune.

WANTED—A situation by a good cook, to do general housework; wages \$25. Call for two days, 517 9th st.

SWEDISH GIRL wants position to do housework in small American family; wages \$25. Box 43, Tribune office.

FASHIONABLE dressmaker would like engagements by day. 650 East 14th st., East Oakland.

COMPETENT young lady desires office work; with professional man; stenographer; understands telegraph. Box 8, Tribune.

GOOD SEAMSTRESS, \$1.25 a day; will take sewing home. 1 Hart, Seminary ave., East Oakland.

FOR FIRST CLASS HELP call on Mrs. Marshall, 569 14th st., or phone Red 161.

BEST PLACES in town for references help, male and female. Castells, 525 Eighth st.; telephone Black 2416.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

FOUN furnished housekeeping rooms, one block from narrow gauge. 278 13th st. n.

TO LET—Two nicely furnished front rooms with alcove; sunny. 1378 Franklin st., Oakland.

FURNISHED rooms to rent. 306 14th st.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms to let. 572 13th street.

ONE furnished room with board for gentleman and wife. 572 20th st.

MOST attractive rooms, on suite or single, with private bath; will be removed as soon as possible. Apply 1066 Jackson st.

FURNISHED rooms, suitable for gentlemen. 525 13th.

602 FOURTEENTH ST.—Exceptionally fine rooms, single or en suite; one block from Hotel Metropole.

A NICELY furnished front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. 513 10th.

SUNNY unfurnished rooms to rent, near narrow gauge. 1217 Harrison.

MONEY to loan in sums to suit. A. D. Atherton, 469 9th st., Oakland.

ANY amount on real estate. Geo. W. Austin, 469 10th st.; phone Red 4732.

LOANS to \$1,000, 1 cent per cent, up to \$10,000 to loan on real estate. Raleigh & Peterson, 404 Ninth st., Oakland.

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CONGRESSMAN CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD MAKES A MASTERLY ADDRESS ON THE TRUST QUESTION

Statesman From Maine Shows That the Republican Party is the Only Political Organization That is Able to Deal Satisfactorily With the Great Questions Now Before American People--Hypocrisy of the Democracy Unmasked--Tells How Certain Evils Can Be Corrected--Monster Meeting Held in Exposition Building Saturday Night--Speaker Pays a Glowing Tribute to Congressman V. H. Metcalf.

Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, the splendid orator from Maine, came, saw and conquered Oakland last Saturday night. He spoke at the Exposition Building to a vast concourse of people. His reception will pass into history as one of the greatest political demonstrations Alameda county has ever witnessed. His discourse upon the trust question, in line with the views of President Roosevelt upon momentous question was profoundly philosophical and analytical. Never was a speaker given more flattering attention.

His treatment of the question was marked with a breadth of conception and a deep analytical insight, which carried the audience with him irresistibly, even through the technical and purely logical parts of the argument.

HIS STYLE OF ORATORY.

The distinguished Congressman proved that he was not only master of one style of oratory, but of many. A deep sonorous voice, gave a peculiarly pleasing effect to his clear enunciation. Added to this was a fine presence, the result of many years' experience on the floor of Congress and political rostrums throughout the country. Humor, eloquence and force were at his command at all times.

ARMIES OF FACTS.

Armies of facts and figures, marshaled in an invincible array, responded to his call.

The audience was held spell-bound for a period of three hours listening to the speaker's masterly effort.

THE STREET PARADE.

The preliminary program before the Exposition Building was reached consisted of a street parade and bonfire illuminations, with the adjunct of Roman candles and fire rockets.

The procession started from the Atheneum Club, where Congressman Littlefield had been entertained during the afternoon. The Young Men's Republican Club, several hundred strong, under the leadership of Captain J. F. Kick, headed the procession. They were in uniform and presented a very natty appearance. The line of march was along Fourteenth street to Washington, thence to Eighth street, across to Broadway, to Twelfth street, thence to the Tabernacle. Following the men in line was a carriage containing Congressman Littlefield, Judge Ellsworth, Postmaster T. T. Dargie, and Congressman Victor H. Metcalf. Throughout the line of march, hundreds of spectators lined the sidewalks anxious to get a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. As the parade reached the Exposition building the people gave vent to their enthusiasm by cheering the men in line as well as those in carriages.

Two huge bonfires on Eleventh and Twelfth streets opposite the entrance to the Exposition building lighted the way into the interior, which had been artistically decorated for the occasion.

The elevated platform from which the speaker delivered his address was decorated with the national colors and the popular heroes of history.

The rear of the platform was adorned by a thirty-foot American flag. Directly in the center of the flag was placed the picture of Abraham Lincoln. On the right of Lincoln's portrait was a likeness of the late President William McKinley. President Roosevelt's picture was given a place of honor on the left.

Large lithographs of Hon. Dr. Geo. C. Pardee and Alden Anderson, Republican nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor respectively, were placed about the hall in conspicuous places. The county candidates on the Republican ticket were not neglected. Their cards were placed at convenient intervals about the balcony. The other decorations consisted of streamers of bunting hung from the dome to the sides of the building, and patriotic colors interspersed at convenient places.

The platform was also adorned by flowers and potted plants.

LARGE AUDIENCE.

The audience which gathered to hear the remarks was the largest political assemblage Oakland has witnessed for years. There were not seats enough by half to accommodate those who came to hear the Congressman. Every seat was taken and many crowded the aisles and passages. The immense crowd, while bubbling over with enthusiasm, was remarkably attentive and at no time did they interrupt the speaker's discourse with untimely applause or uncalled for demonstration. Among the audience were many of the most eminent statesmen in the country, Congressman Charles E. Littlefield." [Cheers.]

SPLENDID SPEECH OF CHAS. LITTLEFIELD

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I wish in the outset to thank you most profoundly and sincerely for the magnificent warmth of this hearty greeting.

At the opening of the Fifty-seventh Congress there was a vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means.

It became the duty and responsibility of the Speaker of the House of Representatives to select to fill that vacancy some Republican elected by a Republican constituency. It was desired to select a man who was uncompromisingly in favor of the cardinal principles of the Republican party and especially its cardinal principle of protection of American labor and industries. (Applause.)

TRIBUTE TO METCALF.

"The Speaker of the House looked over the forty-five States and he decided to select a representative from a State that is profoundly interested in the maintenance of this cardinal principle of this great party. He selected such a Republican, and when the trial came and this Representative on that Committee was subjected to the final test his Republicanism stood firm and he demonstrated the fact that he was not only a man of character, intelligence and ability, but that he was a man of iron will and unyielding temper.

"It is my great pleasure this evening to look in the faces of the constituency of that distinguished man, the Honorable Victor H. Metcalf. (Applause) and I am more than glad to learn since arriving in this magnificent Golden State that it is interested in the great questions that concern us all from Maine to California and from the frozen North to the balmy South that the probabilities are that on the 4th day of next November he will be returned again to represent his constituency in the capital of this great nation.

(Voice: He will.)

MANY QUESTIONS CONCERN US.

There are many questions that might well concern us as Republicans as an issue or as a series of issues in this campaign. Questions that address themselves to the interests and to the intelligence and to the welfare of a great people, that are involved in the next campaign; questions as to whether or not the House shall remain in the control of the Republican party, as your chairman has well said.

"It is not possible for me on this occasion, within the necessary limits to which an address must be confined, to discuss many of these questions, but there is one question that is now forcing to the front and engaging in a large degree the attention of all of our people. That question I shall to a large extent devote my time this evening. It is the great question of the Trusts, or the industrial combination evil. I shall discuss it to a certain extent, from its commercial and industrial standpoint, from the legal and constitutional standpoint, and from the political standpoint. From the commercial and industrial standpoint in order to indicate the character and condition to a certain extent that confronts us.

DR. C. L. TISDALE OPENS THE MEETING

Dr. C. L. Tisdale opened the meeting in the following words:

"The pleasant duty devolves upon me as vice-president of the Congressional Committee of the Republican party from this district to open this meeting of one of the largest Republican meetings that it has ever been my good fortune to attend. It is my privilege and my pleasure to introduce to you to-night as chairman of this meeting my fellow-townsman, that veteran in the Republican party, the Hon. John Ellsworth."

JUDGE ELLSWORTH ACTS AS CHAIRMAN

In introducing Congressman Littlefield, Judge John Ellsworth said:

"I appreciate the honor of being called upon to preside over this great meeting, and also appreciate the fact that you have not come to this hall to hear me talk. We are here for a purpose that appeals to all—that is, to advance the interests of our standard-bearers. First, we want to elect as Governor of this State George C. Pardee, a worthy successor of his predecessor in that position, from this country, George C. Perkins. We want not only to elect George C. Pardee, but to

roll up a majority for him that we can be proud of. We also want to return to Congress that worthy citizen who has done such able service during the last two years, the Hon. Victor H. Metcalf. We expect you to endorse the Republican administration by not only electing these men, but also by giving your support to all candidates on the Republican ticket. Having made these few remarks, I will retire in favor of that profound statesman and orator, who, by his eloquent and masterly exposition of Republican principles in Congress, has become a peer of the most eminent statesmen in the country, Congressman Charles E. Littlefield." [Cheers.]

(Applause.)

From a legal and constitutional standpoint for the purpose of indicating the power that the national government has in connection with this question, and from a political standpoint for the purpose of demonstrating that upon this great question, as well as upon many of the other great questions that concern the welfare and prosperity of this great Republic, that the Republican party is the party in which the intelligent people should put their trust for the proper and efficient conduct of the nation's affairs.

(Applause.)

MUCH PROSPERITY.

"And before entering upon that discussion I shall briefly call attention to the fact that we are now on this 11th day of October in the year of our Lord 1902 enjoying conditions of unusual and unprecedented prosperity, notwithstanding the prevalence of the trust or industrial combination evil; notwithstanding the criticism of the policy of the Republican party in connection with the tariff and the trusts, and neither singly or all together have they been able to even for a moment retard or allay this condition that now prevails in this Republic everywhere, the profitable employment of labor and the profitable employment of capital and the vast accumulation of individual wealth throughout the length and breadth of this Republic, and it well becomes any party and any men who suggest evils and who suggest difficulties and who propose remedies to see to it that the remedies that they propose, in their application will not result in more injury than the evils they undertake to cure. In order to change the conditions that now exist the burden is upon those that suggest the change to show that the evil will not be worse than the cure. There are none of us that desire any retroactive or backward movement. We all look forward and we are pleased to see and hope to see these glorious conditions continue and prevail; so that the burden is upon our friends upon the other side to justify any reasons or any remedies that they propose in connection with this question.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE TRUSTS

"I shall call attention in the first instance to a condition that prevails in connection with the trust or industrial combinations with relation to the extent as compared with the vast business of this Republic.

"The first thing to be ascertained in any discussion is the condition and situation of the question that we are about to discuss and consider. To what extent do industrial combinations or trusts to-day control the vast business of this great Republic. If we estimate upon the basis of wage earners employed, only 8 4-10 per cent of the wage earners employed in industrial pursuits are to-day employed by trusts.

If we estimate upon the basis of the amount of capital employed by the trusts, only 9 6-10 per cent is used.

If we estimate on the basis of the value of the product produced, only 14 1-10 per cent is employed by trusts. And this is the aggregate of the trust evil in the Republic to-day. These figures are taken from the census of 1900, and it is proper to say that since that census was taken there have been more or less trusts organized, but the greatest organization of all, the United States Steel trust had its existence at this time and was taken into account in reaching these percentages.

THE INDUSTRIES.

"These figures mean that about one-eighth of the industrial business of this nation is controlled by trusts or industrial combinations.

"When I learned the result of the census and by the small percentage of business really controlled by the trusts, I observed the nation is not in as great danger as I had supposed it to be from reading the newspapers and listening to speeches of Democratic leaders on the floor of the House. The hydra-headed monster was not quite so numerous. There were not quite so many octopuses or octopuses as they sometimes call them."

"As one of my Democratic friends de-

scribed it, the trust evil is a vast cloud that overshadows the Republic from one end to the other, a cloak of cimmerian darkness, under which helpless men and women were walking about, sick

and unfortunate, without hope for the future.

HOW THE TARIFF CUTS AN ISSUE

"This was a serious condition from my Democratic friend's point of view. Let us bear in mind the extent of the evil. It is suggested that the tariff allows great industrial combinations to sell their products cheaper abroad than at home. To what extent does that condition exist and prevail in this great republic? The total amount of products of this country for 1902 was enormous, some thirteen billions. Four hundred millions were exported, which represents about one-thirtieth of the total production. Of that which was exported only about \$4,000,000 was sold at prices less than those prevailing here. To make the illustration complete when we manufactured \$3000 worth of industrial products, there were manufactured and sold abroad just \$1 worth of goods at less prices than was obtained at home. (Applause.)

(Applause.)

OUR DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS.

"Our Democratic friends can bear this in mind. When the facts are ascertained, it doesn't necessarily jar our industrial machinery as much as we might ordinarily think and believe. I should call attention here to another fact, that it isn't every combination and every amalgamation that operates to the disadvantage of the people and they are not altogether bad. Nor do they produce iniquitous results. I suppose the industrial lines in which the most consolidation of corporations have occurred where it has been most obvious during the last twenty years is in the transportation lines. The railroads have carried on vast consolidations. The history of the amalgamation of these lines brings to light the fact that in 1875 the rate was \$4.50 per mile. But in 1900 the price had been reduced by these same combinations to 93 per cent per ton for 100 miles, so that the price now is about one-fifth of the price charged in 1870, and the price upon all of the railroad lines taken together, making an average, was \$1.00 in 1870, and to-day is 71 cents per ton per 100 miles, so that the result of these combinations has been to the advantage of the people of this great Republic, and we have to-day in this country freight transported at a price of about one-third of the rate charged in Europe for transporting the same products under the same circumstances.

(Applause.)

WHERE SPEECH WAS MADE.

"Now the reason why this is the most extensive discussion and description of this question is because it has practically exhausted the English language upon that subject. Now that speech was not made in the courts of the United States, and it wasn't made on the political platform by a Democratic orator or a spell-binder, and it isn't to be found in the editorial columns of a Democratic newspaper. That speech was made by Sir John Culpepper, and once when I called attention to this speech, sometimes before a gentleman in the audience said 'What was the price of beef?' and I said 'My dear fellow I don't know. That speech was made in the English Parliament in the year 1640, two hundred and sixty-two years ago, (laughter and applause) and I don't know what beef cost then.' (Laughter.) And there wasn't any beef trust then. How comprehensive that is and how illustrative of the conditions that now prevail. I am not certain but that it is pretty well illustrated by an incident that occurred in little country town near by where I lived in Maine, Montville. The farmers had gotten very anxious about the pest of the crows which bother my friends a good deal by picking off the little tender shoots that first burst forth from the ground, and it was a great question in that village, and the contention was whether or not there were as many crows that year as there had been in the preceding year, and the village debating society got itself together on the corners of the streets and in the village store and whittled the dry goods boxes and the heads of the barrels while they debated on it one way and another until finally the boss or village philosopher threw his head back and said 'I think I can settle this whole question, I am of the opinion that there are not as many crows as there were last year, but they are larger and more numerous.' (Laughter and applause.)

(Applause.)

TRUSTS IN THE YEARS GONE BY.

"These facts and these conditions may well be borne in mind when we reach the discussion and consideration and determination of all of the vast industrial conditions that prevail throughout this Republic; because no intelligent man desires, unless he is prepared to join in a raid upon combined capital simply because it is capital, unless he is prepared to join in a movement to array one class against another, in arraying labor against capital; no man, unless he desires to engage in segregating the people of this country into two great classes at enmity with each other, when it is the duty of every intelligent, fair minded citizen to create proper and friendly relations between capital and labor for they are dependent upon each other, and no man, unless he entertains these views, desires to reach a discussion of this question except in an intelligent way and with a full knowledge of the conditions that confront us. (Applause.) Now just a word as to the monopolies and the existence of trusts and combinations.

(Applause.)

TRUSTS ARE A VERY OLD STORY

"As one of my Democratic friends de-

scribed it, these conditions are not created for the purpose of enabling our Democratic friends to get into power in this country. They existed before 1888. It is important for us to understand whether or not those conditions have existed for a long period of time and whether or not those conditions are peculiar to our times or whether or not they are incident to all times.

And just for a moment in order to

say, I will read to you an extract from a speech, and I wish to say now that

this extract contains the finest, most

extensive and elaborate description of

a trust combination that I have yet

found within the confines of the Eng-

lish language, and you will also find

that it is very comprehensive and very

violent. (Reading.)

"It is a nest of wasps or swarm of

vermin, which has overthrown the land.

Like the frogs of Egypt, they have got

upon us and we scarcely have a room free from

them. They sup in our cup; they dish

in our dish; they sit by our fire; we

find them in the dye vat and wash

bowl.

"They have marked and scarred us

from head to foot. They will not vote

us a pin; we may not buy our own

clothes without their brokerage; they

are leeches, that have sucked the com-

monwealth so hard that it has almost

become hysterical.

"And some of them are ashamed of

their right names; they shelter them-

selves under the name of corporation;

they make by-laws which serve their

turns to squeeze us and fill their

purses.

"Unface them and they will prove

as bad cards as any in the pack.

member of the legal profession.

"Why I could go into any law library in the city of Oakland and lay my hand on dozens of books filled with these principles to substantiate what I have just said. But every lawyer perhaps doesn't know these things. A man told me one time there were quite a variety of lawyers, he said he had occasion to travel South once and he stopped at a little station where he had formerly been and made inquiries for an old friend of his by the name of Douglass who practiced law there some fifteen years before. The only living thing he found at the station was a negro porter and he asked him where Douglass was and he said, 'Massa, I don't seem to remember Douglass.' 'Oh, I mean the Douglass who was a lawyer down here fifteen years ago.' 'Oh, yes, Massa, it seems to me I do remember him, he run for a lawyer and didn't get any votes!' (Laughter and applause.)

NO WRONG WITHOUT REMEDY.

"Notwithstanding these common-law remedies and the principles that there is no wrong without a remedy this doesn't relieve the National Government from entire responsibility in relation to this question.

"What are trusts and in what form do we now find them and what power does the national government have over this great question with people so much at this time?

DEFINITION GIVEN OF THE TRUSTS.

"Ten or fifteen years ago the trust was simply this, it meant a gathering together of a number of corporations or firms of individuals under an agreement signed by them and constituting a committee known as trustees to control the output of all the products of all the parties to the agreement and regulate the price of the goods sold in order that the market might be uniform and if the combination was large enough and took in all of the persons engaged in the industry they could arbitrarily control the price of the article. That was a trust and the men forming it were trustees; those have practically ceased to exist because our legal friends discovered that these combinations were void at common-law and they couldn't compel the performance of the agreement if any member of such a combination saw fit to violate the agreement. The others couldn't recover against him under the law because the agreement was void under the law, against public policy, and against the common-law and they were also indicable if evidence could be procured against them that the combination was for the purpose of monopolizing the market and controlling the prices as against individual competition.

"The Republican party says one of the principal remedies that could be adopted to prevent this condition is to require upon the part of the corporation engaged in interstate commerce a publicity that will disclose to the public the exact financial condition of these vast industrial combinations.

"We will see that the facts are placed within the reach of all the people of the Republic but we can't legislate brains into the heads of the people. If after we give them the opportunity to know what the actual financial condition of the combination is and they see fit to take chances in investing their money in its stock, that is a matter we cannot control; but the chances are and the probabilities are that with the proper kind of publicity very few of these immense aggregations with their great valuation could be floated upon the public commonwealth.

"There is no certificate sent out, there is no prospectus that goes through the mail that gives any information upon that question. There is not a man or woman in this audience tonight that owns a bond that knows anything about the financial condition of the corporation that issued it or knows how much valuation there is behind it unless the man or woman happens to be one of the original promoters of the company issuing the stock.

RAILROADS SILENT.

"There is not a railroad company today that makes a return to any authority that is worth the paper upon which it is written for the purpose of disclosing this condition. About a year ago I appealed to the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of ascertaining, if I could, for my trip over all the States in this Union the number of corporations organized and the amount of capitalization authorized and the amount of cash actually invested therein, in order that I might ascertain to what extent the industrial affairs of this Republic might be controlled by corporations over capitalized and he wrote to forty-five states and didn't get a return from a single state giving any information on that question. Now, every one of these states has no law or requirement on this question of publicity and the National Government should require that publicly, requiring these corporations to disclose to the public their financial condition, then if any company violated that statute it would be perjury and it would be the first time in the history of the United States that corporations, the creatures of the law, have been required by law to state the honesty of the foundation upon which they attempt to do business in this great Republic.

CONCERN UNITED STATES.

"I should go a little bit further. How does this concern the United States government. I know of one great combination, I will not give its name nor the name of the person who gave me the information, a member of the corporation, a corporation that two years ago was organized with a capitalization of \$100,000, and it built a plant for \$150,000. Before that plant was completed and without their putting out a pound of output a promoter came along from the enterprising city of Chicago no more, however, than the city of New York a promoter came along and wanted to purchase that corporation and combine it with other corporations in the same line of business and what about the price? He was told seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He said, 'Isn't that high?' They said yes, do you want it? He said, 'yes.' They said, 'Then pay the price' and he paid seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars for it and that combination is now represented at a million and a half and it is actually worth to-day, or its actual valuation is today but a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash. That is the great trouble with these industrial combinations. How long can the business of this great Republic stand the payment of dividends upon capitalization of from 65 to 100 per cent or more than twice in excess of the capital invested, none of us can know. There is another reason, some of these corporations simply increase their capitalization in order that it may appear that they are earning a small dividend. For instance, 20 per cent on one hundred thousand dollars would be 4 per cent on five hundred thousand dollars.

UNDER THE STATE LAW.

"If a corporation did business on the basis of the actual capital invested in their other capital where capital could get an investment at the rate of three and a half per cent would be invested for the purpose of getting more of this great return as natural as it is for water to run down hill, and in order to facilitate the dividend paying capacity and make it appear smaller than it really is, some of these corporations over capitalize their stock. Now every one of these corporations, vast as they are, are organized under the State laws. Not a single one of them is organized under the United States law. There is no general corporation law of the United States and most of them are organized in the State of New Jersey; and the United

States government has no control over the organization of these corporations in any of these States. It has absolutely no power to interfere with the business done by these corporations excepting under the interstate commerce laws of the Constitution.

LIMITATIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION

"Now I am going to explain the constitutional limitations resting upon Congress in connection with these cases. In so plain a manner that a child here member of the intermediary class in your public schools here can understand it, and what a great many of our Democratic friends don't understand. The interstate commerce laws in our Constitution gives to Congress the power to regulate commerce and business between the States of the Union. It controls transportation between the States, and until transportation begins the power of the State is exclusive and absolute, but when transportation begins from one State to another then the power of Congress is exclusive and absolute, and it continues as long as that transportation continues, and when that transportation ends the power of Congress ends, and then the power of the State is again exclusive and absolute. Those are the narrow limits within which Congress has power to act by direct legislation in connection with the trusts or any other kind of business done in this Republic. It must be transportation between the States or involve transportation between the States in order to give Congress jurisdiction.

BRYAN'S REMEDY CAUSED A LAUGH

"Now let me call your attention to the remedy suggested by William Jennings Bryan in a speech he made in Chicago. He said in that speech, 'If I were President of the United States I would have a law passed that would prevent a corporation doing business in a State other than in which it was organized.' Now I have explained the Constitutional limitation upon Congress. A corporation organized in New Jersey couldn't go into New York and do business in New York according to his idea. He would have a law passed by Congress that would prevent that. When he made this statement in Chicago a friend said to him, 'Would that be Constitutional, Colonel?' 'Well,' the Colonel said, 'I would have the law passed, and if it wasn't constitutional I would have the Constitution amended so as to make it constitutional.' (Laughter.)

"There is no certificate sent out, there is no prospectus that goes through the mail that gives any information upon that question. There is not a man or woman in this audience tonight that owns a bond that knows anything about the financial condition of the corporation that issued it or knows how much valuation there is behind it unless the man or woman happens to be one of the original promoters of the company issuing the stock.

FORMING A TRUST.

"There is not a railroad company today that makes a return to any authority that is worth the paper upon which it is written for the purpose of disclosing this condition. About a year ago I appealed to the Secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the purpose of ascertaining, if I could, for my trip over all the States in this Union the number of corporations organized and the amount of capitalization authorized and the amount of cash actually invested therein, in order that I might ascertain to what extent the industrial affairs of this Republic might be controlled by corporations over capitalized and he wrote to forty-five states and didn't get a return from a single state giving any information on that question. Now, every one of these states has no law or requirement on this question of publicity and the National Government should require that publicly, requiring these corporations to disclose to the public their financial condition, then if any company violated that statute it would be perjury and it would be the first time in the history of the United States that corporations, the creatures of the law, have been required by law to state the honesty of the foundation upon which they attempt to do business in this great Republic.

THE QUESTION OF THE COAL STRIKE.

"Regarding the present coal strike in Pennsylvania, a conference of the principals was suggested by a distinguished citizen who today holds a responsible position at the head of the Republican party and who is now the President, the strenuous patriotic, intelligent, sincere, honest and devoted Theodore Roosevelt. (Prolonged applause and cheers.) And while this question of the coal strike and this question of the coal combination is an acute one it may not be impudent to suggest that that great difficulty that still exists unsolved, that involves not only the rights and interests of vast capital invested and the welfare of one hundred and seventy thousand men, looking for work with which to earn the subsistence of their daily lives and the welfare and prosperity of thousands of people dependent on the supply of coal for their domestic and public uses—it is well to suggest that for the first time in the history of this Republic, although he had no legal power to either coerce or compel adjustment, it remained for a Republican President to call together both parties to this controversy in order that peacefully, lawfully and rightfully this vast controversy might be adjusted without further difficulty and contention—this was the action of President Theodore Roosevelt in his great public capacity as President of the United States. (Applause.) He has suggested in his connection with this discussion that it might be necessary to have a Constitutional amendment in order to vest in Congress this power but I want to say to you, and I could say to the President of the United States that it is as idle to look for an amendment of the Constitution upon his question while the Democrat has a third of either house, as it would be to expect to see this vast audience transported in chariots of fire to the celestial realms above. (Applause.)

"I am simply stating the facts which are matters of public record.

DEMOCRATIC REMEDY.

"Now, I am going to discuss the remedy proposed by our Democratic friends and when I read the record of the Democrats on that question I guarantee for short time to make that reasonably interesting to all of my friends because it is an interesting record. Job you know once said, 'Oh, that mine enemy would write a book' and we may thank God that our friends have made a record and by that record you will find they have to stand.

DEMOCRATIC INCOMPETENCE.

"In 1888 the Democratic party had control of the lower house; they had the responsibility of enacting legislation upon this trust question, and this trust question was then a question as it is now. The Democratic party said it was necessary to investigate it. That's always a wise thing to do in connection with anything involved in great difficulties as this question was. From January, 1888, they vested a committee with responsibility, and a man by the name of Bacon was at the head of this committee, and among others on that committee were such men as William L. Wilson of Virginia, William D. Bynum of Indiana and Clifton Breckinridge of Kentucky, as great men as the Democratic party had then and as great men as the Democratic party has now, and when I make that statement I don't bar William Jennings Bryan or any of the lesser lights. I have had occasion to look at the records of our friends on that committee, and I have seen the original blank book upon which they have kept the record of their meetings, and I am familiar with the results of that investigation. They took testimony until the 22d of July, 1888, when the first session of that Congress was about to adjourn, and then they made a partial report that said they had taken 950 pages of testimony in connection with their investigation.

STANDARD OIL TRUST.

"If the Democratic theory is true about trusts and their origin, trusts like the Standard Oil Company, for instance, they must have come into existence during the temporary absence of their parents.

SIX MONTHS' DEBATE.

"Now, I wish to discuss this remedy. The two great principles of the Democrats with which Democracy is inseparably connected are States rights and free trade. Now, this free trade is a principal article in their political pharmacopeia, and is suggested by them as the remedy for every ill with which the public seems to be afflicted notwithstanding every time that remedy has been administered it has left the patient in prolonged and dangerous convulsion every single time. (Laughter.)

A PART OF THEIR GOSPEL.

"Notwithstanding that has been the result our Democratic friends adhere to it with a devotion that is worthy of better cause. It is a part of their Gospel although it has proved unsuccessful, although it has been disengaged in manufacturing from foreign competition.

GOVERNMENT DUAL IN ITS CHARACTER

"This proposed amendment was afterwards read by the Judiciary Committee and I closed the debate upon the subject and our Democratic friends on the floor said this was a government dual in its character, that we had a United States Government and a State Government.

"That certain rights were reserved to the States and that it was essential to the preservation of the rights of the people that the rights of the States

were in no way impaired and one of them said, 'Amend the Constitution of the United States!' Does the gentleman know that there never yet has been an amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted except at the end of some great civil convulsion as the result of some civil war and that blood was the cause of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

REFERENCE BLOOD.

"The only reply I made to that was that the only blood that I could see in connection with this proposition was the blood my Democratic friends were sweating when they were making up their minds how they would vote on this proposition. (Applause and laughter) whether they would abandon the chase of the Octopus or whether they would cling to and fold to their breast this hoary-headed doctrine of State rights that at one time in the history of the Republic plunged it into a bloody Civil War. (Applause.)

"Now that amendment after debate passed the House of Representatives against the opposition of the Democrats but it required a two-thirds vote to submit it to the people and without the support of the Democratic members we could not get it through. It would have passed the House if we could have secured the necessary two-thirds vote.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

"The Republicans had a majority of fourteen in the House which was less than two-thirds and it required the votes of our Democratic friends to make up the necessary two-thirds and they refused to submit it to the people notwithstanding all their talk about initiative and the referendum. The referendum is simply to refer to the people the question as to whether or not important legislation shall or shall not be enacted.

"Now here was an opportunity for our distinguished Democratic friends to put into actual operation their pet theory of the referendum.

"They have a Democratic text book which they have issued in this campaign and devote four or five pages in that text book to show that the referendum should be in existence in this country.

"Now here was a question to be submitted to you and to me, to allow us to say whether or not we would trust the American Congress with the power to control, dissolve or prohibit great industrial combination, monopolies or trusts and the Democratic party said they didn't dare to trust the American people.

"They were against the trusts but were not in favor of putting their trust in the intelligence of the American people. (Applause.) That is the first branch of their record on this proposition.

TRUSTS WITHOUT TARIFF.

"Now there are four thousand articles involved in the protective tariff and there are trusts of those articles on which there is no protection and there you have a creature without any creator and there are articles upon that schedule which are not the subject of any trusts so that there you have a creator without any creature. Go to England, a free trade country and you find it plastered over with trusts and yet there is no tariff. There you have the creature without any creator. Now whence comes the tariff of the trusts under the circumstances. Are the trusts like the foundation of life, the protoplasm that tells us of that simply comes and no one knows from where it comes, because it has to come in order to have a starting point for a theory?

TRUST BORN IN ABSENCE OF PARENTS

"I don't know but that this is pretty well illustrated by a little incident that occurred to me once in a town fifteen miles from where I live. It is a little town of St. George, and in it lived a man by the name of Levi Saunders, who enjoyed the proud distinction of having six generations of Saunders born in this little town of St. George. Every one of those Saunders born in this town had a record of his birth written and preserved in the magnificent records of that little town. Levi had been married prior to this incident. He was a sea captain by profession and he went for a long voyage to sea for about three months, and before he returned to St. George his first son was born on board ship, and it was a matter of great grief to Levi that his son was born outside of the territorial limits of St. George. He felt that he would like to have the record of birth appear in the record of his ancestors so as to make a continuous line, and when he returned he interviewed the clerk of the town of St. George and asked him to make the necessary record; but strange as it may seem to you, the clerks of our town are incorrigible, and he objected to doing this. Levi argued and debated and moralized with him to persuade him to make the record of the birth in order to have a continuous record in connection with this family, of which he was very proud, and finally the clerk said he would make the record, and so he made a record which reads now as follows: 'John Saunders, born to Levi and Mary Saunders, on the 14th day of July, 1884, in the town of St. George during the absence of his parents.' (Laughter and applause.)

DEMOCRATS WANTED DESTROY INDUSTRIES

"We have a tin trust, and the Democrats say they will suspend the tariff on tin until the trust is destroyed, but until the manufacture and production of tin shall have ceased. Now mark, this bill assumes that suspending the tariff will make the manufacturer and production of that product cease. It doesn't say they will suspend the tariff until the trusts and industrial combination, the juggernaut, the hydra-headed monster and octopus is destroyed, but they say they will suspend until the manufacturer and production of the goods shall have ceased. (Applause.)

AGGRAVATED CONDITIONS.

"You see how aggravated the condition was. I wouldn't suppose they were like the old farmer who said he had counted his pigs all right except one, a little speckled pig, which ran around so much that he couldn't count it. (Laughter.) Then they said that they couldn't agree and that they made no recommendation. Now here comes the result of six months and a day of testimony and six months and one day of ratiocination. They couldn't agree and they would recommend the consideration of all the testimony they had taken to subsequent Congresses, and what subsequent Congress was it? A Republican Congress that had already been elected. (Applause.) Now there is the Democracy of 1888. What was their courage, how did they stand when the question was before them for investigation charged with the responsibility of reporting conclusion?

TARIFF REMEDY IS PLAN OF DEMOCRATS

"Now, they say the tariff would be a remedy. Were there any tariff reforms then? Mr. Van Armen said in 1880 that a simple little bill would be a cure for that question, but where was he with his simple little bill when this Democratic committee didn't recommend any proposition with reference to the control or regulating these trusts. They were not even able to guess or surmise what would produce the result. The mountain labored for six months and a day and didn't bring forth even a mouse or the tail of a mouse or the smell of a mouse. Why the Democrats are valiant in this campaign. You can't stop the average Democrat; they sit at the fire of their house and write editorials on these questions, but they are not anxious to make an assault upon the combination. When they stood against these four combinations the hair on their flesh stood up and the courage oozed out of their fingers, and their feet were shot with lead, and they fainted dead away—that's what happened to them. (Applause.)

SIX MONTHS' DEBATE.

"Now, I say that when the Democrats had this question before them for six months and a day and were not able to make even a guess as to what ought to be done, it certainly demonstrates that they didn't know what to do, and if they knew what to do they didn't try to do it. That is the dilemma, and I made that dilemma and stated it on the floor of the House when I closed this debate in the presence of the congregational and submited and mated Democratic minority, and from that time until now every one of them has been like the man after entering the wedding feast without a garment on—speechless. (Laughter and applause.) The awful carnage and bloody havoc made in connection with the juggernaut, the hydra-headed monster, the octopus, by the Democrats in 1888 has no parallel in history, unless it can be found in that immortal hero of Cervantes Don Quixote, who, when calling upon his Dulcinea for succor and comfort with his trusty esquire, Sancho Panza, he made a bloody and sanguinary charge upon the windmill on the plain of Vantilla. (Laughter and applause.)

THE ONLY BILL.

"A simple little bill they say now, the Standard Oil trust, and they continued to accomplish this result, and the

take testimony—this occurred in August—until the 1st of September, 1888. And then they ceased taking testimony; and then they began, what I have concluded to be on the part of this great committee, this process known as ratiocination—a large word, but signifying that they were thinking about this question, or that they thought they were thinking, or that they think they thought about this question during the time from September 1st, 1888, until March 2d, 1889, they continued to ratiocinate.

CLERKS INDISPENSABLE.

"To be sure, on the 22d of October, 1888, they had by special resolution passed through the House a clerk appointed to wait upon this committee, for it had ceased to have any meetings or take testimony, and I have been at a loss to know what office that clerk had to perform, but I conclude he was there for the purpose of helping our friends think about this question during this period, and when you reach the outcome you will say the mistake they made was that they didn't hire a larger body of clerks at a higher rate of salary in order to produce some 'danger' resolution.

only bill that they have ever produced in connection with this was a bill of \$11,965. If I get the figures right, for expenses incurred by this committee, and it cost us just that sum to learn that the Democrats either didn't know what to do or, if they knew, didn't dare to do it, and it would be money well spent if we learn from that experience not to again place them in that position of responsibility. [Applause.]

APPLIES ANECDOTE TO QUESTION IN HAND

"In my own professional experience is an incident which I am inclined to think will illustrate the condition of our Democratic friends during this period when they were laboring under this great responsibility. I had occasion at one time in the course of my professional business, before I had been selected by a confiding constituency to represent them in a feeble way, to go to an island twenty-five miles away. In order to make the trip I went down in the morning, and intended returning in the afternoon. After I finished my business in the morning I inquired as to where I could get dinner down there, and one of my friends said there was a place where they sometimes took the tired wayfarer, told me where it was, and I went down to see the lady who had charge of the house. I met her at the door and asked her if I could get my dinner there. She said I could, and I asked her how long it would take to prepare it. She said three-quarters of an hour and invited me into the house, into the sitting room, and asked me to sit down and wait until she had prepared it. Ordinarily I carry on a trip like that some literary work, so that I can profitably spend the time when not otherwise employed, and on this occasion I had forgotten my book and had thrown away the morning paper, and had nothing with which to occupy my time. So I sat down in this sitting room and waited for her to prepare the customary fried pork and potatoes, and I began to look around the room for something with which to amuse myself until my dinner was ready. As I looked around I discovered a marble-top center table, one of those tables supported by a single leg in the center, and on that little center table I discovered what turned out to be a very interesting little book, an autograph album that contains the little sentiments that are written by the boys and girls to each other, sentiments of a jolly and sentimental nature. I suppose I could find more or less of these in this city, such bits of poetry as these:

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"When this you see remember me; when this you spy remember I; if you love me as I love you no knife can cut our love in two; my pen is poor, my ink is pale, my love for you will never fail, (and the last word spelled in order to rhyme f-a-l-e); and 'the rose is red, the violets blue, pinks are sweet and so are you'; forget me not, for get me ever, until the sun shall set forever, and 'the rose is red, the violets blue, if you love me I love you.' Now, I read through that large variety from these extracts from Longfellow, Shakespeare and Milton until I reached a little couplet which seemed to me to be extremely appropriate, written by a young man by the name of James, and when I came to read it I could see that James, when this book was passed to him, rather made up his mind that he wouldn't indulge in repeating these old rhymes; he thought evidently that he would write something that wouldn't be seen in every autograph album, and I think he did; he wanted to be original, which is sometimes very severe on the mentality.

ANOTHER STORY.

"This is, perhaps, illustrated by two old gentlemen, John and Henry Boynton. Henry was a very effective man in taking part in what was called social meetings. He could make a very eloquent prayer, and always had something to say; but John, the brother, couldn't seem to do any of these things, and it was a matter of great grief to Henry that John wasn't able to do this, and he used to urge John to take a more active part, but John says, 'I can't.' Henry says, 'Don't you hear me, how I talk and take part in the meetings; don't you hear what I say?' John said 'Yes, but there is only one Henry in our family and I can't do those things.' But Henry had made up his mind he would make John do something of that sort at the next meetings. During one of those social sessions Henry said: 'I would like to hear now from my brother John.' That sort of paralyzed John, but he got up, and this is what he said: 'I would like to say something, but, good God, I can't think of anything to say.' Now, my friend, who was getting ready to write in this album, was troubled just as John was, but that didn't deter him. He wrote a very unfamiliar and irregular hand; it was evident he wrote with difficulty, and I could see how, after sitting and thinking long while, he finally produced this little couplet, which I think is very pretty—possibly kept up this thinking like our friends for six months and a day. This is the sentiment. I sat and thought and thought and thought in vain and then I thought I'd write my name, James. (Laughter and applause.)

THOUGHT IN VAIN FOR SIX MONTHS

"Now, it is because our distinguished Democratic friends during this period of six months and a day thought and thought and thought in vain of their having had when the facts are known a good deal of trouble in this campaign. Now that is their record. I have detailed that record good many times, and it is on the files of the lower house, and I have yet to find any intelligent Democrat that seems inclined to express a great deal of pride in that record. It's a good deal like a speech that was submitted by an ambitious young man to Abraham Lincoln for revision. It didn't happen to be a very good speech—in his kind-hearted way he didn't like to tell the young man so, so he said, 'For a man that likes that kind of a speech, it's about the kind of a speech he would like.' (Laughter and applause.) And for a Democrat

THE GIRLS OF KASHMIR.

Why They Are Not as Beautiful as They Once Were.

The girls of Kashmir in former times were sold and carried away to the Punjab, in India. They commanded a large price, and parents in moderate circumstances for centuries past have been in the habit of parting with their daughters to place themselves in easier circumstances, and the daughters have generally been quite willing to escape from a life of penury and labor to one of opulence and ease.

A SCARED COMMITTEE.

I imagine that the men on that committee could think of nothing else except this question, the hydra-headed monster, the juggernaut, the octopus, that in the silent midnight watches, when every man on that committee would be composed in sleep he would rise up in bed and see climbing over the footed toward him hydra-headed monsters destroying his night's sleep. I don't know but that Eugene Field's "Things We See at Night" would apply. Some times we see them in the morning, sometimes we see them by the door, and sometimes they are standing in the moonlight on the floor; sometimes they are black as ink, other times they are white; but no difference what the color is when you see things at night." There is no question pending before the American people upon which our Democratic friends have so humiliating a record as they have on this record of trusts and corporations.

BUSINESS PARALYZED.

It was in 1888. In 1887 they had the President and lower house, and the result was that under their peculiar theories and legislations the business of this Republic was paralyzed. But what did our friends do during the period of four years in connection with this question when they were in control—that is now pressing. They were the party then who were vested with the power, but the record of that Congress is a blank upon which the Democrats had to wait until they were driven from power. They couldn't do anything, or they wouldn't do anything, in connection with this great question. Let me address myself to that question with regard to the Republican party. I am not going to claim that the Republican party is a party of perfection; it is human, but the Republican party's record upon those questions is an open book. In March, 1899, Senator Sherman introduced the trust law under which the editor of the American is undertaking to proceed against the coal barons of Pennsylvania, which was opposed by Senator Vest of Missouri and Senator George of Mississippi.

COULD NOT DEFEAT NEEDED LEGISLATION

The objection of the Democrats was of no avail, however, for the bill was passed in the Senate and in the House and became a law, and is in force now, and in regard to that I want to say that Thomas Eliot tried to side track this anti-trust bill for one establishing the free and unlimited coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the Republican of the House who championed the anti-trust bill was a distinguished American statesman, a man who has since held the highest office within the gift of the people of the United States, and died a martyr in the chair of the President, William McKinley. (Applause.) And it was William L. Wilson who turned these questions over to a Republican Congress in 1888, and couldn't even guess or surmise, or even imagine, in connection with this question of the trust in 1888, he said on the floor of the House that this bill was passed in answer to public clamor. So anxious were the Democrats then to facilitate trusts that they said the bill wasn't worth the paper upon which it was written, but notwithstanding the cavils of William L. Wilson, the bill passed the House and the Senate and was signed by Benjamin Harrison, the President of the United States.

WHAT THE BILL PROVIDES.

The bill simply provides that every contract and agreement and so forth shall be wholly void, and the parties making the contract can be punished therefor. Under this law the trans-Missouri combine has been dissolved, and under this law suit is now pending against the Northern Security Company and the beef trust to have them declared illegal, and it is under this statute that the suit now being commenced by William R. Hearst against the coal barons of Pennsylvania is being prosecuted. The interstate commerce act is the act of the Republican Congress. Here then is the record of these two great parties—a record of iniquity and craven cowardice on the part of the Democrats, of wise and benignant legislation on the part of the Republican party. (Applause.)

PARTY COWARDICE.

The Democratic party is a party of inaction and of craven cowardice. The Republican party is a party of action. The Republican party can submit its record with the assurance that no reproach can be cast upon it. The Republican party is devoted to the highest interests, the noblest desires of the American people. It stands for American patriotism, for liberty and for Christian devotion to freedom. With its record unparalleled in history, it submits to the people who will again endorse, as the stern, inexorable course of events has indorsed, the party which has made this great Republic socially, industrially, commercially and financially great, and shall still stand as it now stands, not only the wonder and the admiration, but the envy of every other land that the sun shines on. (Applause and cheers.)

The Dragon Slayer.

At an English school a pompous youngster whose father, it was well known, had been a successful omnibus driver was one day fingering ostentatiously a large seal which he is in the habit of wearing, representing St. George and the dragon, and, having drawn the attention of a school companion to it, remarked carelessly:

"Ah, one of my ancestors is supposed to have killed the dragon, don't you know?"

"Good gracious!" inquired the other, somewhat anxiously. "Did he run over it?"—London Answers.

Went Back on the Blue.

Geraldine—My brother turned crimson the other day.

Geraldine—I never knew him to blush.

Gerald—I didn't say that he blushed.

Geraldine—What did he do? Gerald—Left Yale and entered Harvard.—New York Press.

Ignoring Precedent.

Edmonia—Mrs. Topnotch is what I call impudent.

Eudocia—In what way?

Edmonia—Why, she is not a Colonial Dame, but when she came to the colonial reception she had on a more elegant frock than any one of the Dames.—Detroit Free Press.

Fruitless.

Little Willie—Pa, what does this parson mean by saying it was a fruitless search?

Father—It probably applies, my son, to the quest of some man who was looking for pineapples on a pine tree.—Chicago News.

SKYSCRAPER FOR CHICAGO.

Chicago's next sky-scraper is to be as high as the Masonic Temple—twenty stories. It will occupy the west side of Lasalle street, between Adams and Quincy streets. It will be built by the Western Safe and Trust Company for the use of the Continental National Bank, and will cost \$1,000,000. The construction is expected to begin next May, and when completed the building will, the promoters say, surpass in architectural and general plan the building of the same character on the east side of the street. The frontage on Lasalle street will be 150 feet and the depth in Adams and Quincy streets will be 200 feet.—Chicago News.

her eyes closed and her body swayed two of the women in the party rushed to her and grabbed her skirts and held her to her.

Her head and shoulders were hanging over the side of the rail. Directly, two who were on the other side of the car hurried and lifted Miss Harkins from her perilous position.

A very tight woven wool skirt which her companions clung to until assistance came.

Miss Harkins had been dashed to death, for the skirt had torn she would surely have fallen to the stone roof and then to the ground, a distance of 200 feet.

Miss Harkins was carried down the stairway and then to the basement on the elevator, and then to the lawn. It was nearly a half hour before she recovered consciousness.—Denver Post.

Shakespeare and Moliere.

A correspondent finds these notable points of resemblance in the careers of Shakespeare and Moliere:

The father of each was in trade and apparently destined his son to follow his occupation. The early education of both was neglected, and we know nothing in their after training that conferred on them their perfect knowledge of good breeding and distinguished manners. Neither of them was happily married. Each became manager, author, actor. Each produced a considerable number of authenticated dramatic works. Each was careless about publishing his works, or, rather, objected to so lost they should be acted by rival dramatic companies. Plays of each were collected by actors and first published in a complete form after the death of the authors.

Each touched up or produced plays that are lost or of doubtful origin.

Each disregarded novelty of plot, borrowing from various sources. Each disliked his profession. The personal character of each was gentle, kind, generous. Each had a profound knowledge of human nature. Each preferred the idea or matter to the comparative disregard of the manner. Each had a remarkable fecundity and fertility of production. Each died at the age of fifty-two.

PICKINGS FROM FICTION.

There is nothing that is enough for a woman, but all.—"The Mississippi Bubble."

Overdone heartiness is nearly as nasty as undone mutton.—"Comments of a Countess."

No man can be brave who considers pain the chief evil of life.—"The Heroine of the Strait."

We ought never to do wrong when people are looking.—"A Double Barreled Detective Story."

Occasion's everything, but the rub is to know an occasion when you see it.—"The Lady Paramount."

I'd be slow in advising anybody to go crooked, but when ye feel ye're in the hands of sharpers it's the only way.—"Rockhaven."

The master poets love to deal with the victory of the vanquished, which the world's thinkers know to be greater than the victory of the victorious.—"Nathan Hale."

Be sure, before you give your love and your trust, that you are giving them not only to one who deserves them, but to one who really wants them.—"Many Waters."

Useful Purposes of Rosin.

There are many useful purposes to which rosin can be applied outside of those of general practice. As a non-conductor of heat it is used in the protection of water pipes, particularly in crossing bridges, where the pipe is laid in the middle of a long box and the whole filled with melted rosin. Rosin is also used in supporting basement pipes in machine shops, which may be laid over some dry material, as spent molding sand, which is carefully leveled off, and the planking laid upon temporary supports separating it about two inches above the sand.

Numerous holes about two inches in diameter being bored through these planks, melted rosin is forced through them by means of funnels until the whole space is solidly filled, and then the upper flooring is laid upon these planks. In case the floor is subjected to shocks sufficient to break the rosin it rapidly joins together again in the same manner as the regelation of ice.

The Plymouth Rock.

A schoolteacher in one of the charming rural suburbs of Philadelphia, where fancy gardening and the raising of "Philadelphia fowl" are general among the residents, recited to the class the story of the landing of the pilgrims, and, as the children had been taking up the work, she requested each scholar to try to draw from the imagination a picture of the Plymouth rock. Then it was that the little fellow here told plainly of the cougars' long immunity from annoyance and attack and of a thoroughly clearly habit of life. There was no bone or other sign of feasting about the lair. The dam had carried her kill to the creek bench in every instance, and the children had been called to the dining room. As bones which would have been crushed or eaten by grown animals had been perfectly cleaned by the kits I was able to judge of their summer's diet. This bad consisted mostly of minor game, rabbits, marmots, grouse and the like, with an occasional small deer. At least one whole family of badgers, old and young, had been served, pussy having probably lain for them at their hole until they were all in.—Franklin Welles Calkins in Outing.

The Horse Is Useful Even if Dead.

The whale can be put to a great number of uses when dead, as can

also the horse, the various parts of which are utilized as follows:

Hair of mane and tail for haircloth, stuffing

mattresses and making bags for crushing seed in oil mills, etc.; hide and skin tanned for leather for covering tables, etc.; tendons used for glue and gelatin; flesh for food for dogs, poultry and man; fat used for lamps, etc.; intestines used for covering sausages, making gut strings, etc.; heart and tongue for food; hoofs for gelatin, prussiate, fancy snuffboxes, etc.; bones for knife handles, phosphorus, superphosphate of lime and manure; blood for manure and shoes for reuse or for old iron. Spare Moments.

In Suspense.

"So you don't know whether you want to go to work or not?"

"Well, sir," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley, "I'd like to be refused ob de job a little while."

"But I need somebody right away."

"In dat case I'll have to let it go by."

I'ze jes' bought a policy ticket, an' I'll hafta wait till aftuh de drawin' to see what I'ze gwine to work at all or not."—Washington Star.

Our Republic.

The American republic must live.

Popular commotion and partisan fury may dash their mad waves against it, but they shall roll back shattered, spent.

Persecution shall not shake it, fanaticism distort it nor revolution

change it, but it shall stand towering sublime, like the last mountain in the deluge, while the earth rocks at its feet and the thunders peal above its head—majestic, immutable, magnificent.—Wendell Phillips.

A Tale of Heros.

"I went for a bath yesterday," said an Auvergnat.

"I had been in the water some time when I suddenly perceived an enormous shark advancing toward me with its jaws open. What was I to do? When he was a yard off, I dived, took out my pocketknife and ripped up the belly of the monster."

"What! Then you are in the habit of bathing with your clothes on," said one of the listeners.—From the French.

Spot Appropriate to Speech.

"Ah, darling," he exclaimed, "as we sit together under the spreading branches of this noble tree I do declare on my honor that you are the only girl I have ever loved."

And just a suspicion of a smile crossed the dear thing's features as she replied:

"You always say such appropriate things, John; this is a chestnut tree."—Baltimore News.

Firmness.

Jones—Dear me! You say you often lay down the law to your wife. How do you go about it?

Bones—Why, all you need is firmness. I usually go into my study, lock the door and do it through the keyhole.

LETTER LIST.

RAILROADS.

BANKS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LEGAL.

LEGAL.

LEGAL.

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Lev San Francisco 8:00 a.m. 9:30 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.

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Arr. Merced 9:45 p.m. 10:45 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m.

Arr. Stockton 10:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m. 8:30 p.m. 8:30 p.m.</

ster street; on the south by the center line of Thirteenth street, and on west by the center line of Broadway.

FIFTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. NINE.

CITY OF OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Polling place—Northwest corner of Webster and Thirteenth streets, Oakland.

Inspectors—Chas. S. Green and W. B. English, Jr.

Judges—P. A. Lamping and D. M. Ball-

mers.

Clerks—W. H. Orrick and Harry White.

Ballot Clerks—Steve Town and Walter Rutherford.

PRECINCT NO. 9.

Precinct No. 9, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Deger street and its extension to an intersection with the old Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the center line of the west arm of Lake Merritt; on the south by the said old Charter line of the City of Oakland and Brooklyn Townships; on the west by the center line of the City of Oakland; and on the east by the center line of Webster street.

FIFTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. TEN.

CITY OF OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

Polling place—Near Power House, Oak-

land.

Inspectors—M. F. Umphred and W. B. Hubbard.

Judges—E. P. Cook and E. S. Tower.

Clerks—A. M. Drinkwater and E. J. Dussell.

Ballot Clerks—H. H. Shinn and J. G. Chestnut.

PRECINCT NO. 10.

Precinct No. 10, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the Charter line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1867; on the east by the south arm of the line dividing Oakland and Brooklyn Townships; on the south by the old Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by a line described as follows: Beginning at a point where the Charter line of the City of Oakland intersects the center of the west arm of Lake Merritt; thence northerly along the center line of the west arm of Lake Merritt; thence northerly along the center line of Cemetery Creek to the northern Charter line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1867.

FIFTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. ELEVEN.

Polling place—Heinke's store, Twenty-first and New Broadway.

Inspectors—C. Helmke and E. W. Pearce.

Judges—W. B. Hardy and D. A. Bor-

tree.

Clerks—A. H. Perlmutter and C. V. Ham-

ple.

Ballot Clerks—B. N. Miller and F. L. Moore.

PRECINCT NO. 11.

Precinct No. 11, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the Charter line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1867; on the east by the center line of Cemetery Creek and the center line of the west arm of Lake Merritt; on the south by a line described as follows: Beginning at a point where the old Charter line of the City of Oakland intersects the center line of the west arm of Lake Merritt; thence northerly along the center line of Cemetery Creek to the northern Charter line of the City of Oakland, as the same existed in 1867.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. NINE.

Polling place—42 Sixth street.

Inspectors—Robert Nutt and Edward Brandt.

Judges—H. Schwarzschild and J. J. McGuire.

Clerks—M. Wolfsohn and J. J. Manning.

Ballot Clerks—Orrin Page and Thomas Sexton.

PRECINCT NO. 9.

Precinct No. 9, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Cemetery Creek; on the east by the center line of Franklin street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Jefferson street and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. TEN.

Polling place—75 Webster street.

Inspectors—C. L. Ingler and M. Leader.

Judges—D. T. Succi and James Ing.

Clerks—Dan. Manning and J. H. Martin.

Ballot Clerks—W. Barnickel and W. H. Rogers.

PRECINCT NO. 10.

Precinct No. 10, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Webster street; on the east by the center line of Franklin street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Jefferson street and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. ELEVEN.

Polling place—80 Harrison street.

Inspectors—C. C. Bullock and W. F. Lemon.

Judges—William Stack and G. L. Broadwater.

Clerks—Eugene Lynch, Jr., and Wm. B. Burchell.

Ballot Clerks—Ed. Doyle and R. D. King.

PRECINCT NO. 11.

Precinct No. 11, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Harrison street; on the east by the center line of Franklin street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Harrison street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. TWO.

Polling place—148 Seventh street.

Inspectors—J. L. Coughlin and P. S. McQuaid.

Judges—G. White and M. Hanley.

Clerks—J. P. Rudolph and Frank Rose.

Ballot Clerks—J. P. Flynn and E. W. Murphy.

PRECINCT NO. 2.

Precinct No. 2, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Seventh street; on the east by the center line of Franklin street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the west by the center line of Center street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. THREE.

Polling place—1257 Seventh street.

Inspectors—J. D. Fossati and W. J. Edwards.

Judges—J. J. Burke and J. T. Farley.

Clerks—D. P. Hoag and D. J. Murphy.

Ballot Clerks—C. Scholl and W. D. Matheson.

PRECINCT NO. 3.

Precinct No. 3, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Seventh street; on the east by the center line of Adeline street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the west by the center line of Center street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. FOUR.

Polling place—58 Linden street.

Inspectors—N. Malley and M. D. Mc-

Guiness.

Judges—Owen Feeney and Neal Boyce.

Clerks—Henry Ott and John Donovan.

Ballot Clerks—Daniel Denahy, Sr., and John Muller.

PRECINCT NO. 4.

Precinct No. 4, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Seventh street; on the east by the center line of Fulton street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Adeline street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. FIVE.

Polling place—55 Market street.

Inspectors—John O'Byrne and John Harrington.

Judges—A. L. Savage and P. W. Le-

Ford.

Clerks—J. L. Reilly and George B. Cox.

Ballot Clerks—H. D. Hardy and H. D. Cahill.

PRECINCT NO. 5.

Precinct No. 5, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Seventh street; on the east by the center line of Market street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Webster street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. SIX.

Polling place—757 Seventh street.

Inspectors—Cor. East Fifteenth street.

Polling place—Cor. East Fifteenth street and Fifth street.

Inspectors—Thomas Hopkins and M. N. Hennings.

Judges—Patrick Hanley and E. Can-

Clerks—Robert Wainwright and Dan J. Barr.

Ballot Clerks—W. McGowan and P. Gallagher.

PRECINCT NO. 6.

Precinct No. 6, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Seventh street; on the east by the center line of Castro street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Market street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. SEVEN.

Polling place—McManus Building.

Inspectors—Wm. Ford and James Mc-

Eroy.

Judges—J. R. Sloan and Thomas Rath-

er.

Clerks—C. A. Ford and E. M. Bern-

stein.

Ballot Clerks—Ed. Voorhees and J. Mc-

Neil.

PRECINCT NO. 7.

Precinct No. 7, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Webster street; on the east by the center line of Castro street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Webster street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. EIGHT.

Polling place—1142 East Fourteenth street.

Inspectors—A. W. Williamson and G. F. Leon.

Judges—W. T. Fiske and G. D. Dris-

tin.

Clerks—F. J. Mathews and Manuel Fonte.

Ballot Clerks—James Low and W. J. Masterson.

PRECINCT NO. 8.

Precinct No. 8, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by the center line of Webster street; on the east by the center line of Castro street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland; on the south by the Charter line of the City of Oakland; and on the west by the center line of Webster street, and its extension southerly to the Charter line of the City of Oakland.

SIXTH WARD—PRECINCT NO. NINE.

Polling place—McManus Building.

Inspectors—Wm. Ford and James Mc-

Eroy.

Judges—J. R. Sloan and Thomas Rath-

er.

Clerks—C. A. Ford and E. M. Bern-

stein.

Ballot Clerks—Ed. Voorhees and J. Mc-

Neil.

PRECINCT NO. 9.

Precinct No. 9, which shall consist of that portion of the City of Oakland, bounded as follows:

Bounded on the north by

line of College avenue to the center line of Parker street; thence westwardly along the center line of Parker street to the center line of Ellsworth street; bounded on the west by the center line of Ellsworth street, and on the north by the center line of Dwight way and its extension easterly to the east boundary of the Town of Berkeley.

BERKELEY—PRECINCT NO. SEVEN-TEEN.

Polling place—Southeast corner College avenue and Maple street.

Inspectors—H. S. Haseltine and Patrick Forrester; L. W. Brudenbeck and F. H. Mason; Clerks—C. J. Lutzen and H. A. Johnson; Ballot Clerks—L. T. Bowers and T. F. Latimer.

PRECINCT NO. 17.

Precinct No. 17, which shall consist of that portion of the Fourth Ward of the Town of Berkeley lying and being east of the center line of College avenue.

BERKELEY—PRECINCT NO. EIGHTEEN.

Polling place—South Berkeley Engine House.

Inspectors—George E. Frame and J. A. Franchette.

Judges—W. E. Brothers and A. P. Morris.

Clerks—A. H. McDonald and T. C. Rose.

Ballot Clerks—John Haggerty and Henry Lambert.

PRECINCT NO. 18.

Precinct No. 18, which shall consist of all that portion of the Fourth Ward of the Town of Berkeley lying and being east of the center line of Adeline street and east of the center line of that portion of San Leandro creek lying north of the terminus of Adeline street and west of the center line of College avenue.

BERKELEY—PRECINCT NO. NINE-TEEN.

Polling place—322 Otis street.

Inspectors—C. C. Post and W. W. Butler.

Judges—Frank Johnson and Wm. Cashman.

Clerks—A. C. Rogers and G. A. Schuster.

Ballot Clerks—W. R. Batten and John Caherty.

PRECINCT NO. 19.

Precinct No. 19, which shall consist of all that portion of the Fourth Ward of the Town of Berkeley lying and being west of the center line of Adeline street and west of the center line of that portion of Shattuck Avenue lying north of the terminus of Adeline street.

BERKELEY PRECINCT NO. TWENTY.

Polling place—1908 Woolsey street.

Inspectors—Harry Axel and Martin Dryer.

Judges—W. P. Goodenough and W. H. Fenicle.

Clerks—H. Peterson and E. A. Weymouth.

Ballot Clerks—John H. Wilds and Geo. M. Wright.

PRECINCT NO. 20.

Precinct No. 20, which shall consist of all that portion of the Fifth Ward of the Town of Berkeley lying and being east of the center line of Adeline street.

BERKELEY PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-ONE.

Polling place—Lorin Engine House.

Inspectors—S. O. Earley and Nathan Fischer.

Judges—D. Wooley and J. J. Schmidt.

Clerks—John Graff and F. B. Thompson.

Ballot Clerks—D. Cornelison and Thomas Stevenson.

PRECINCT NO. 21.

Precinct No. 21, which shall consist of that portion of the Fifth Ward of the Town of Berkeley lying and being west of the center line of Adeline street and east of the center line of Lowell or Sacramento street.

BERKELEY PRECINCT NO. TWENTY-TWO.

Polling place—Northwest corner Alcatraz avenue and Idaho street.

Inspectors—Phil Sheridan and J. F. O'Farrell.

Judges—John Olsen and P. Rudy.

Clerks—Chas. Gilchrist and Chas. McLaughlin.

Ballot Clerks—T. C. Stribe and Ben Brown.

PRECINCT NO. 22.

Precinct No. 22, which shall consist of that portion of the Fifth Ward of the Town of Berkeley lying west of the center line of Lowell or Sacramento street.

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

BROOKLYN—PRECINCT NO. ONE.

Polling place—Lockwood School House.

Inspectors—Thomas Sawyer, W. King.

Judges—A. T. Smith, R. R. Myers.

Clerks—H. Merritt, H. B. Arlett.

Ballot Clerks—W. H. Frazer, Richard Dowling Jr.

BROOKLYN PRECINCT NO. 1.

Brooklyn Precinct No. 1, which shall consist of that portion of Brooklyn Township, bounded as follows:

Bounding at a point on the line dividing Brooklyn and Alameda Townships where the same would be intersected by the center line of Central Avenue it extends to the north; thence southwardly along the center line of Central Avenue in a direct line, extending said center line along the center line of Rose Avenue to the west boundary of the Rancho San Antonio (Ygnacio Peralta); thence southwardly along the center line of Rose Avenue to the westerly boundary of the lands of R. Simpson; thence northerly along the center line of Rose Avenue to the Rancho San Antonio (Ygnacio Peralta); thence southwardly along said extension of said center line of Rose Avenue, thence southerly along the center line of Rose Avenue to the center line of San Leandro Creek; thence up the center line of San Leandro Creek to the point of beginning.

FRUITVALE PRECINCT NO. 1.

Polling place—Howard W. Bray, William Van Pelt.

Clerks—George Hammer, Jos. Petty.

Ballot Clerks—H. J. Middleton, B. C. Robertson.

FRUITVALE PRECINCT NO. 1.

Polling place—Southeast corner of Brooklyn Township, bounded as follows:

Bounding at a point where the center line of Fruitvale Avenue, if extended southerly would intersect the southern boundary line of the Rancho San Antonio, thence southwardly along the center line of Fruitvale Avenue and along the center line of Fruitvale Avenue to a point where said center line intersects the center line of County Road No. 99, commonly known as the Redwood Road; thence southwardly along the center line of Redwood Road to the center line of San Leandro Creek; thence up the center line of San Leandro Creek to the point of beginning.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

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PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Habernig, Ed Quigley.

Judges—F. L. Lewis, M. J. Sequeira.

Clerks—Herbert G. Cowing, Jacob Jensen.

Ballot Clerks—Michael Teason, Aleck Mast.

PALOMARES PRECINCT.

Polling place—Jorgenson's cottage.

Inspectors—Joseph Hab

GOVERNOR'S
PROCLAMATION.

The Clerk then read the following proclamation of the Governor:

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

State of California.

Executive Department.

In accordance with the law thereunto directing me, I hereby proclaim and give

hereby, a General Election to be held throughout the State of California on

Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1902, at which election the following officers will be elected and the following proposed Constitution and Amendments will be voted upon, namely:

Eight Members of the United States, being one Representative from each Congressional District in this State, as prescribed by

Section Eight, Article Eleven, of the Constitution.

The Legislature of the State of California at its regular session, commencing on the seventh day of January, Nineteen Hundred and One, two-thirds of all the members of each House of said Legislature voting in favor thereof, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, to be amended by adding Article Twenty, to be known as Section Number One and three-fourths, which shall read as follows, to-wit:

Section 21. There is hereby created a qualified elector of the State of California, to be known as a State Commissioner, to perform and enforce the provisions of this section, and may, by a two-thirds

vote of all the members elected to each

commissioner, or one or more, said

commissioners from time to time, of

duty or corruption or incompetency.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the of-

fice of State Commissioner, the Governor

shall appoint another by the ap-

pointment of a qualified person thereto, who shall hold

office until his successor is elected at

the next general State or National elec-

tion, and may, by a two-thirds

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